The New-York Times.

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THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

Progress of the President Elect Towards Washington.

HIS DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Popular Ovation at Jersey City and Speeches of Mr. Lincoln.

The President-Elect nearly Squeezed to Death in the Crowd.

INEFFICIENCY OF THE JERSEY POLICE.

HIS RECEPTION AT NEWARK.

Important Speeches Before the Legislature at Trenton.

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION IN PHILADELPHIA.

Bright and early yesterday morning Mr. LINCOLN arose, and rapidly disposed of his early callers, his TIMES and his breakfast, for he was to start *en route* at 8.15. The time of departure was at first fixed for 9 o'clock, but changed to an earlier hour in consequence of the anticipated delay at Jersey City, owing to the reception by the Common Council. It was deemed necessary to depart from the original programme in order to avoid interference. Mrs. LINCOLN and children reached the special train by a private conveyance.

Promptly at the hour named, Mr. VAN RANST was at the door with his stylish carriages, the Presidential party was safely stowed, and without further formality than a cordial shake of the hand to the few personal friends assembled to bid him adieu, Mr. LINCOLN took leave of the City.

At the Jersey City Ferry, in anticipation of his coming, crowds lined the passageways to the boat, the *John P. Jackson*, on which were collected the Mayor and Common Council of Jersey City, and a number of privileged persons. As the carriages were driven on board, DODWORTH's fine band struck up the National airs, congratulatory cannon boomed out a parting salute, and while the boat moved off the multitude sent up their parting cheers, and the shipping in the harbor displayed their national bunting. The Cunard steamers were decorated with the American colors, and at intervals of one minute guns were fired alternately from the two vessels. The steamship *Granada*, passing at the time, also fired a salute.

Mr. LINCOLN was soon requested to alight, and was escorted to the ladies' cabin, where were assembled the high dignitaries of Jersey, the Governmental and Railroad dignitaries, who were to do the honors. Among the distinguished were Hon. W. L. DAYTON, Ex-Gov. NEWELL, A. O. ZABRISKIE, Mayor GREGORY and family, Judge MARSH and others. On behalf of the Common Council, Mr. A. A. HARDENBERG, President of the Common Council of Jersey City, welcomed Mr. LINCOLN, as follows:

MR. HARDENBERGH WELCOMES MR. LINCOLN ON THE JERSEY BOAT.

SIR: We are commissioned by the municipal authorities and people of Jersey City to receive and escort you to the soil of New-Jersey. With that high respect so eminently due to the chosen chief of a mighty people, her citizens await to welcome you in your progress through their State to assume the chair of WASHINGTON. It is a pleasure thus to greet the future President of the Republic. Devoted in their attachment to the Union of these States, they cling to it with fidelity as the ark of their political safety. It is their prayer that the Republic may be immortal, and that He who holds in his hands the destinies alike of individuals and of nations may guide and sustain you in all your acts for the conservation of the public weal.

Welcome, thrice welcome to the soil of New-Jersey.

Mr. LINCOLN was not expected to make a response and simply bowed his acknowledgments. The prominent ladies and gentlemen present were then introduced *seriatim*, amid the customary scenes—the vicinity of the President being blocked with rapt gazers, among whom the ladies were not the least prominent.

THE DISEMBARKATION

Arrived at Jersey City, the party left the carriages and marched into the dépôt in procession, Mr. HARDENBERG resigning his charge to Mayor VAN VORST at the gate. The scene in the dépôt was magnificent—presenting, as it did, probably the largest in-door gathering witnessed by the President since his departure. The vast edifice was crowded in every part—the gallery which surrounds the interior, being filled with a bright galaxy of the fair sex. The appearance of Mr. LINCOLN was, of course, the signal for a general outburst of applause, prolonged until long after Mr. LINCOLN had stepped upon the carpeted platform car prepared for him. As he advanced and bowed in acknowledgment, cheer upon cheer broke forth, drowning completely the vain appeals for silence.

Mayor VAN VORST, in the midst of the hubbub, made some unintelligible remarks, welcoming Mr. LINCOLN, probably, and introducing Hon. WM. L. DAYTON, who was to receive him on behalf of the State, rumor says, in the following words:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF NEW-JERSEY: I have the honor to introduce to you, Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President elect of the United States.

As those on the platform retired and left Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. DAYTON fronting each other, the crowd took the hint and a general hush-sh-sh-sh ran through the throng, producing comparative silence, Mr. DAYTON spoke in a clear, audible voice, as follows:

HON. W. L. DAYTON WELCOMES MR. LINCOLN.

RESPECTED SIR: In the absence of the Governor of the State, acting by his authority and as his substitute, I give you welcome to the State of New Jersey. [Applause.] Welcome, Sir, to the hearts and the homes of our citizens. We cannot hope to equal in the demonstrations of our attention that magnificent ovation that has accompanied your journey heretofore, but, in the cordiality of our greeting, we are second to none. [Great applause.] We desire to testify to you, Sir, our sincere respect and high appreciation of your personal character, and your public position, to assure you of the loyalty, the unwavering loyalty of this people to the laws and the Constitution, [enthusiastic cheers,] to pledge to you their sympatay, their cordial sympathy and support in all rightful measures tending to the great interests of this country and to the perpetuation of the union of these States. [Applause.] They desire to live in harmony with their brethren as a whole—doing justice to all—asking only a fair return. I am sure, Sir, I do not tread upon forbidden and doubtful ground when I say I prefer one country, one flag, one destiny. [Loud cheers.] Upon you, Sir, on whom so much depends, they feel they can rely for that first great element of success—rectitude of intention. Let me add in conclusion, that burdened as you will be with the cares and responsibilities of government, this united people will follow you to the Capital with their best wishes, their fondest hopes and their earnest prayers. [Applause, and three cheers for LINCOLN.]

MR. LINCOLN'S REPLY TO MR. DAYTON.

MR. DAYTON AND GENTLEMEN OF THE STATE OF NEW-JERSEY: I shall only thank you briefly for this very kind reception given me, not personally, but as the temporary representative of the majesty of the nation. [Applause.] To the kindness of your hearts and of the hearts of your brethren in your State, I should be very proud to respond, but I shall not have strength to address you or other assemblages at length, even if I had the time to do so. I appear before you, therefore, for little else than to greet you and to briefly say farewell. You have done me the very high honor to present your reception courtesies to me through your great man—a man with whom it is an honor to be associated anywhere, and in owning whom no State can be poor. [Applause.] He has said enough, and by the saying of it suggested enough to require a response of an hour well-considered. [Applause.] I could not in an hour make a worthy response to it. I therefore, ladies and gentlemen of New-Jersey, content myself with saying most heartily do I indorse all the sentiments he has expressed. [Applause.] Allow me, most gratefully, to bid you farewell. [Applause.]

SHAKING HANDS.

The distinguished gentlemen on the platform were again introduced, but the crowd would not be appeased, and made a rush to get near Mr. LINCOLN. The unfortunate reporters, who stood by the car, writing on the platform, were suddenly squeezed between the eager multitude and the object of their attention. It was like being in a hydraulic press, or going through a rolling-mill, or being ran over by the cars, or pinched between the ferry-boat and the bridge, or suffering *hari kari*. Verily, our reporter's bowels ache when he mentally recalls that excruciating collapse.

In vain did the compressed unfortunates howl with pain.—their agonizing cries were regarded as cheers for LINCOLN. In vain did they implore the crowd to stand back; Mr. LINCOLN heightened the excitement and increased the danger by reaching over the heads of the people and shaking hands with a few, which only increased the desire of the many to get nearer, and the torture of those who were near.

The Jersey Police were overwhelmed. Vainly did they brandish their clubs, and push the crowd back. It was like Mrs. Partington trying to sweep back the Atlantic with her broom. Mr. LINCOLN was the focus, and the people the radii; Mr. LINCOLN the hub and the people the spokes, until finally, in obedience to the demand, he became a *spokes*-man himself, and addressed the crowd again.

MR. LINCOLN SPEAKS AGAIN—HE WILL MAKE NO COMPROMISE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I appear before you, as I have on other occasions, simply to see you and allow you to see me, and so far as the upper tier is concerned (the ladies tier) they have the best of the bargain [laughter,] but as regards the lower tier I intend to make no compromise. [Great laughter and applause.]

MICKEY FREE.

The crowd was still unappeased, and pressed closer to get a view of the idol of the hour, who hasn't had an idle hour since his election. At one time there seemed a probability of his being tramped under foot in the vehement rush.

At this time the vast audience was convulsed with laughter by a feat of MICKEY FREE, a well known character in Jersey City, who has walked his thousand miles in a thousand hours. MICKEY had turned Wide-Awake, and had on a Wide-Awake cap, which he was evidently anxous the President should see, so he clambered up on the platform, and shaking his fringed garments, exhibiting his ivories, took Mr. LINCOLN by the hand, and patted him on the back, amid uproarious laughter from all quarters.

A JAM.

The difficult feat now to be performed was to get Mr. LINCOLN through the crowd to the cars. The Police were of no use, rather in the way than otherwise, but by dint of turning his suite into a body-guard, elbowing his way and moving slowly, Mr. LINCOLN reached the car and disappeared within, the multitude peering in at the windows and otherwise behaving with a rudeness that can only be equalled by American multitudes rampantly curious.

THE SPECIAL CAR.

The interior of the car, had been especially fitted up for the occasion by the New-Jersey Railroad Company, cushioned arm chairs were plentiful, and in the centre of the car was a large silver salver, containing a splendid bouquet of flowers.

The train was drawn by the new locomotive *William Pennington*, and was tastefully decorated with flags and streamers. A few minutes after 9 the train started, amid the vociferous cheers of the men and the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies.

Speaking of ladies, it was erroneously stated in the papers of yesterday that the lady of AUGUST BELMONT was among those who paid their respects to Mr. LINCOLN on Wednesday. Mrs. BELMONT was not at the Astor House.

TRIP FROM NEW-YORK TO PHILADELPHIA.

INCIDENTS ON THE WAY—DETAILED ACCOUNT UP TO THE ARRIVAL AT THE CITY OF BROTHERLY LOVE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RAILROAD CAR, ENTERING PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb 21, 1861.

It was with the greatest difficulty that the suite of Mr. LINCOLN were able to obtain foothold upon the platform, from the side of which the special train was to start. The police force, though, doubtless, well meaning, was remarkably inefficient, boisterous and rude. Policeman No. 2, with a baton half as long as himself, pushed, rammed and jammed every member of the party who held and exhibited a ticket, infinitely to the amusement of the enthusiastic crowd, who, not having any occasion for proximity to the cars, were allowed to approach with entire impunity.

At last, all were safely on, and the train, with its distinguished freightage, pushed slowly through the masses of shouting freemen, and handkerchief-waving ladies, until it had left the dépôt, when, with a terrific whoop from the iron horse, it rattled on towards Newark at a speed which astonished the cattle on the several hills, unaccustomed as they are to lightning rapidity, or race-horse motion on that eminently safe but rather slow thoroughfare.

The "party absolute" was augmented by the presence of Miss EDWARDS, a niece of Mrs. LINCOLN, Capt. J. C. ROBINSON, U. S. A., who takes the place of Major HUNTER, U. S. A.; Hon. D. P. WOOD, of Syracuse, and Ww. H. Forbes, Esq., of New-York. Mr. SIMEON DRAPER was invited, but was unable to come on. Of the New-Jersey population were present, Hon. WILLIAM L. DAYTON, who represents the Governor of the State, and the following gentlemen, who constituted the Legislative Committee: From the Senate, Messrs. Cook, Brown and Westcott; from the Legislature, Messrs. Tuttle, Wheeler, Mulford, Randolph, Hill and Schenck.

I do not know why the Committee was so small, but presume the balance of the members remained at home to watch the State House. Ex-Gov. NEWELL was also a guest on the trip from Jersey City to Trenton. JAMES JACKSON, Esq., Vice-President of the road, and Mr. J. W. WOODRUFF, the Assistant Superintendent, had charge of the running of the train, which was under the immediate control of Conductor COULTER.

Most of the party occupied the forward one of the two cars, while Mr. LINCOLN, the ladies, and a few of the principal members of the suite remained in the hind car. Mr. LINCOLN seemed physically better than at any time since leaving Springfield. The new hat and coat produce an effect that is very perceptible, and at the same time beneficial, though it is very doubtful if the wearer of them knows or cares anything about it. Mrs. LINCOLN, who has sustained the fatigue and the continual pressure of attention with the most wonderful ease, has been in the very best of spirits the entire day. She was highly gratified, as, indeed, she should be, at the wonderful reception given to her husband in New-York, and much pleased with the courteous attentions paid to herself and family.

We reached Newark at 9½ o'clock, and leaving the cars at the Morris and Essex dépôt, drove through the city in carriages, reëntering the cars at the Newark dépôt. Mr. LINCOLN, attended by his suite and the various gentlemen of the party, entered the former dépôt, which was filled with ladies and gentlemen, and was met by Mayor BIGELOW, who, on behalf of the citizens, welcomed the President elect to the thriving City of Newark, as follows:

THE PRESIDENT ELECT: On behalf of the Common Council and my fellow-citizens, I now most cordially welcome you to our city, and tender to you its hospitalities. I welcome you, Sir, on behalf of the citizens of the metropolis of this State, in point of population and trade, who have ever been loyal to the Constitution and maintained the integrity of the Union, and who entertain the ardent hope that your Administration will be governed by that wisdom and discretion which will be the means of transmitting the Confederated States as a unit to your successor, and through them to the latest generations.

After he had closed Mr LINCOLN said:

MR. MAYOR, I thank you for this reception at the City of Newark. With regard to the great work of which you speak, I will say that I bring to it a heart filled with love for my country and an honest desire to do what is right. I am sure, however, that I have not the ability to do anything unaided of God, and that without His support and that of this free, happy, prosperous and intelligent people no man can succeed in doing that the importance of which we all comprehend. Again thanking you for the reception you have given me, I will now bid you farewell and proceed upon my journey.

This was of course greeted with applause, and the party proceeded in procession to the carriages which were in readiness. Then occurred the jolliest kind of a time. Newark has a population of over seventy thousand, and I think it is entirely safe to say that at least two-thirds of them were out in the streets, thronging, swarming, jostling and hurraing in crowds of wonderful extent. An open barouche drawn by four splendid white horses, had been provided for Mr. LINCOLN, who stood up therein bareheaded during the entire passage from dépôt to dépôt. The streets were filled, the houses were filled, the windows, the doors, the churches, the stoops, the piazzas, the roofs, the trees, the ash barrels, the everything you can think of were crowded to repletion with people who swarmed like bees, who seemed touched with electricit , and who must have had throats lined with brass.

Very many private carriages stood along the line, all of which were filled with bright-eyed ladies, who smiled and waved and huzzaed with as much enthusiasm, if not with as much noise, as the ruder specimens of humanity who surged by them on foot. We have never seen a more extensive or prettier display of "woman, lovely woman," than was made on the main street of Newark during the passage of the procession. Mr. LINCOLN was struck by it, and thought if there are as many brave men as there are fair women in the city, Newark would be a difficult city to take.

Beyond a continual display of enthusiastic demonstration, and of demonstrative enthusiasm, there was nothing particularly new upon this part of the trip. From one lamp-post swung the effigy of a Secessionist, dressed in gray coat and pants, and bearing the inscription, "The fate of a Traitor;" but though the sentiment is undoubtedly a correct one, the exhibition of it was in very bad taste, and indicated a lack of the finer sensibilities on the part of the amateur executioner.

When the dépôt or station, from which we are to go, was reached, a terrible struggle occurred. An immense crowd followed close upon the Presidential heels, and the hands of the populace rested heavily upon the backs of the gentlemen who surrounded the guest of the city.

The police with mighty efforts endeavored to stop the swelling tide, but as well might they have attempted to stem the waves of the ocean. Those far in the rear pushed those in front and those in turn pushed on, until we who occupied the rank by the cars were in danger of being smashed into paste, jelly or jam. The Committeemen of course made more trouble than any body else; the marshals exhibited more discretion than valor, and the police officers handled with great vigor the gentlemen of the party, while the scallywags who were doing their best to make a row were treated with the utmost consideration. At last all were in. Mr. LINCOLN made his farewell bow, the crowd cheered lustily, and on we sped. The various members of the company tired, fatigued, mussed, weary and flushed, stretched their shaking limbs across the welcome cushions, and with muttered cursings at the outrageous treatment they had received, endeavored by uneasy nappings to recuperate their almost exhausted strength.

At Elizabeth, Rahway, New-Brunswick and Princeton there were gatherings of greater or less magnitude, varying according to the size of the town. The very large proportion of ladies at all the places was especially noticeable, and as in numbers, so in enthusiasm did they outstrip the male population. At each of these points very brief acknowledgments were made by Mr. LINCOLN, in terms varying but little from those which we have given before. Often as the people must necessarily have read them, they listened with great attention, and with evident gratification. There certainly is a peculiar charm about the voice of Mr. LINCOLN, which fascinates the hearer, and constitutes one of the elements which go to the forming of a character so almost universally popular. The most important point at which demonstrations of peculiar note were made was

TRENTON,

the capital of the State of New-Jersey. Here Mr. LINCOLN was met by an additional Committee from the citizens, from the Council, and the Legislature. Apparently every precaution had been taken to preserve good order, and to enable the Presidential party to pass quietly and unmolested through the city. We walked between walls of people with great ease, they the meanwhile roaring, tumbling, and seething as one imagines the waves of the Red Sea did when Moses smote and divided them with his little old rod. So far so good, but here it ends. The moment Mr. LINCOLN took his seat in the carriage the mob became ungovernable. With a mighty rush they beat down the line of feeble constables, and without the least regard to decency, or the form of it, swamped the suite, the Committeemen, and the representatives of the Press. It was rather hard on the staid and respectable officers of the army, the venerable Dr. WALLACE, the roystering TODD, the youthful ROBERT, the driving WOOD, the handsome FORBES, and the gallant ELLSWORTH. But it served the Committeemen just right. It did me good to see them pummeled, pushed and squeezed. I felt happy when I heard them yell with impatient rage at some fellow who stepped upon their foot, or ousted the a from their place. Committee men, as a general rule, are nuisances; they are pompous, vain, selfish, and inefficient toadies, all having their little axes to grind, and each bent upon securing for himself the best place, or the most dinner, as the case may chance to be.

The reporters having seen that kind of thing before went through the usual motions and were soon free from the crowd in a carriage, and on our way to the State House. For the benefit of laymen I will state that in a crowd as great as the greatest, you can always assure of getting through it if you follow these insructions: Elevate your elbow high, and bring it down with great force upon the digestive apparatus of your neighbor. He will double up and yell, causing the gentleman in front of you to turn half way round to see what is the matter. Punch him in the same way, step on his foot, pass him, and continue the application until you have reached the desired point. It never fails. With the greatest difficulty, and only after repeated discomfitures, failures and struggles did the entire party find seats in the conveyances. It seemed as if the crowd was the most obstreperous of any I had ever seen.

The route lay through the principal streets of the city, and was very long. Everybody, with his wife and children, was on hand. The day was exceedingly beautiful, the sky was very clear and blue, and the whole affair, even to the depth and quality of the mud, was remarkable for the fact that there was no half-way about it. The extreme verge of everything was touched.

The reception by the Senate and the General Assembly deserves a more complete account than I can at this time conveniently give. Suffice it to say, that on both occasions Mr. LINCOLN deported himself most admirably, and satisfied one and all of his fitness for the great post to which he has been called. The speech made by him in the Assembly chamber was the longest, the most specific and pronounced of any that he has made on this trip. The declarations that he was, of all men, a lover of peace and of harmony; that he should *enter upon his duties with no prejudices against any section of the country or portion of the people, and that he should, if necessary, put his foot down firmly*, were received with the most enthusiastic applause. His voice was singularly melodious, having all the sympathetic winsomeness of a woman's combined with the nervous vigor of a man. All parties were affected. The President elect may congratulate himself upon the undoubted fact, that upon the representatives of the people of New-Jersey he has made an impression that, reflected upon their constituents, will be most beneficial in its result.

After the speeches, a very discreditable rush was made at and upon the President and his suite. They were pulled, and hauled, and pushed, and mauled. It was an awful time. After an infinite amount of struggle, of fight and of persuasion, we were all reseated and drove towards the Hotel. There was gathered another terrific jam. They would on no account move from their positions, and literal force alone enabled many of the party to secure an entrance to the Hotel. Hon. Mr. TUTTLE, of the Assembly, made himself particularly useful to all, and it was owing to his exertions and kind interest that the correspondents were able to secure positions where they could see, hear, and what was just as important, eat.

But we are entering the precincts of Philadelphia, and I must close. Car joggling is not particularly favorable to accurate composition or elegant calligraphy, and begging indulgence for errors that on that account may be found herewith, I abruptly close, while the bells chime, the cannon roar, the crowds huzzah and the Committee men secure good places for themselves. HOWARD.

THE RECEPTION AT TRENTON.

TRENTON, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The crowd in the city to witness the arrival of Mr. LINCOLN, was immense. The special train bearing the President elect and suite, arrived at 11:50 A. M. Mr. LINCOLN came out of the car at the dépôt, and was met by Mayor MILLS, of Trenton, who addressed him as follows:

HONORED SIR: In the name of the citizens of the Capital of New-Jersey, I have the honor to extend to you a most cordial welcome to our city, and it will be a pleasure to do all in our power to make your stay among us agreeable. And, Sir, if your official mission would allow you to prolong your visit, we could point you to incidents in the early struggles of our fathers, that would excite in your breast, as they have in the breasts of every true patriot, the deepest veneration for the very soil on which you tread. But Sir, with your permission, I will now escort you to the Capitol of our State, where the members of the Legislature, and the State authorities, are in waiting to do you further honors.

The Mayor then introduced the President elect to the President of the Common Council and the members there. The party were then taken in carriages to the State House. The crowd of people to be seen was perfectly alarming, yet the efficient police arrangements of the Mayor and Common Council enabled the party to reach the State Capitol in safety.

The procession consisted of about 100 men on horseback, the City Blues, of Patterson; the German Rifles, of Trenton; the President elect, etc. Arriving at the State House, he was first introduced to the Senate, and the President of the Senate, in a very eloquent speech, received him, when Mr. LINCOLN replied as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. LINCOLN IN THE SENATE.

MR. President AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEW-JERSEY: I am very grateful to you for the honorable reception of which I have been the object. I cannot but remember the place that New-Jersey holds in our early history. In the early revolutionary struggle few of the States among the old thirteen had more of the battle-fields of the country within their limits than old New-Jersey. May I be pardoned if upon this occasion I mention that away back in my childhood, the earliest days of my being able to read, I got hold of a small book, such a one as few of the younger members have ever seen, "WEEM'S *Life of Washington*." I remember all the accounts there given of the battle-fields and struggles for the liberties of the country, and none fixed themselves upon my imagination so deeply as the struggle here at Trenton, New Jersey. The crossing of the river; the contest with the Hessians; the great hardships endured at that time, all fixed themselves on my memory, more than any single revolutionary event; and you all know, for you have all been boys, how these early impressions last longer than any others. I recollect thinking then, boy even though I was, that there must have been something more than common that these men struggled for. I am exceedingly anxious that that thing which they struggled for; that something even more than National Independence; that something that held out a great promise to all the people of the world to all time to come. I am exceedingly anxious that this Union, the Constitution and the liberties of the people shall be perpetuated in accordance with the original idea for which that struggle was made, and I shall be most happy indeed if I shall be an humble instrument in the hands of the Almighty, and of this, his almost chosen people, as the chosen instrument, also in the hands of the Almighty, for perpetuating the object of that great struggle. You give me this reception, as I understand, without distinct on of party. I learn that this body is composed of a majority of gentlemen, who, in the exertion of their best judgment in the choice of a Chief Magistrate, did not think I was the man. I understand, nevertheless, that they came forward here to greet me as the constitutional President of the United States—as citizens of the United States to meet the man who, for the time being, is the representative man of the nation—united by a purpose to perpetuate the Union and liberties of the people. As such, I accept this reception more gratefully than I could do did I believe it was tendered to me as an individual.

Mr. LINCOLN then gracefully closed his speech, which was followed by heartfelt applause.

After introductions and courtesies, Mr. LINCOLN was taken to the Assembly Chamber and introduced by the State Committee to the Speaker of the House. The Speaker addressed him in a very able and appropriate speech.

Mr. LINCOLN replied as follows:

SPEECH IN THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN: I have just enjoyed the honor of a reception by the other branch of this Legislature, and I return to you and the many thanks for the reception which the people of New-Jersey have given through their chosen representatives to me as the representative, for the time being, of the majesty of the people of the United States. I appropriate to myself very little of the demonstrations of respect with which I have been greeted. I think little should be given to any man, but that it should be a manifestation of adherence to the Union and the Constitution. I understand myself to be received here by the representatives of the people of New-Jersey, a majority of whom differ in opinion from those with whom I have acted. This manifestation is, therefore, to be regarded by me as expressing their devotion to the Union, the Constitution and the liberties of the people. You, Mr. Speaker, have well said that this is a time when the bravest and wisest look with doubt and awe upon the aspect presented by our national affairs. Under these circumstances, you will readily see why I should not speak in detail of the course I shall deem it best to pursue. It is proper that I should avail myself of all the information and all the time at my command, in order that when the time arrives in which I must speak officially, I shall be able to take the ground which I deem the best and safest, and from which I may have no occasion to swerve. I shall endeavor to take the ground I deem most just to the North, the East, the West, the South, and the whole country. I take it, I hope, in good temper, certainly no malice towards any section. I shall do all that may be in my power to promote a peaceful settlement of all our difficulties. The man does not live who is more devoted to peace than I am. [Cheers.] None who would do more to preserve it, but it may be necessary to put the foot down firmly. [Here the audience broke out into cheers so loud and long, that for some moments it was impossible to hear Mr. LINCOLN's voice.] He continued. And if I do my duty and do right, you will sustain me, will you not? [Loud cheers, and cries of "Yes yes, we will."] Received, as I am, by the members of a Legislature, the majority of whom do not agree with me in political sentiments, I trust that I may have their assistance in piloting the ship of State through this voyage, surrounded by perils as it is, for if it should suffer attack now, there will be no pilot ever needed for another voyage. Gentlemen, I have already spoken longer than I intended, and must beg leave to stop here.

The procession then moved to the Trenton House, where the President elect made the following speech to the crowd outside:

SPEECH TO THE PEOPLE.

I have been invited by your representatives to the Legislature, to visit this, the Capital of your honored State, and in acknowledging their kind invitation, compelled to respond to the welcome of the presiding officers of each body, and I suppose they intended I should speak to you through them, as they are the representatives of all of you; and if I was to speak again here, I should only have to repeat, in a great measure, much that I have said, which would be disgusting to my friends around me who have met here. I have no speech to make, ("That's right,") but merely appear to see you and let you look at me, and as to the latter I think I have greatly the best of the bargain. [Laughter.] My friends, allow me to bid you farewell.

A splendid collation was then given, and at precisely half-past two, the party left for Philadelphia in charge of the Committee of that city, amidst the cheers of thousands. It is thought that there were 20,000 people present.

THE RECEPTION AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The Philadelphia train, with Mr. LINCOLN and suite, arrived at Kensington at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and were escorted to the carriages in waiting for them. Mr. LINCOLN's barouche was conspicuous, owing to the gay plumage of the four white horses attached to it. The procession formed in line, headed by a body of mounted police, followed by a cavalcade of citizens representing all party politics, and the Pennsylvania Dragoons. After these came the President elect and his suite, the members of the Common Council, the Committees of the New-Jersey and Pennsylvania Legislatures, and a large number of citizens in carriages.

Mr. LINCOLN along the line of march was hailed everywhere with patriotic emblems and manifestations. About a hundred thousand people gathered along the line of march, notwithstanding that the weather was extremely cold and threatening a snowstorm.

On the arrival at the head-quarters, the Continental Hotel Mr. LINCOLN was conducted to the balcony and introduced to Mayor HENRY. The noisy multitude below greeted his appearance with wholesome cheering, but both the Mayor's welcome and his reply were unheard, except by those in the immediate vicinity. Mr. LINCOLN displayed great earnestness in the delivery of his speech, which caused the mass to reflect his patriotic views in deafening applause.

WELCOME OF MAYOR HENRY.

Mayor HENRY said:

SIR: In behalf of the Council of Philadelphia and of its citizens, who, with common respect for their Chief Magistrate elect, have greeted your arrival, I tender you the hospitality of this city. I do this as the official representative of ninety thousand hearths, around which dwell sixty thousand people, firm and fervent in their devotion to the Union—and yet it may not be withheld, that there are but few of those fireside whose cheer is not straitened and darkened by the calamitous condition of our country. The great mass of this people are heartily weary and sick of the selfish schemes and wily plots of mere politicians, who bear no nearer relation to true statesmanship than do the barnacles which incrust the ship, to the master who stands by its helm. Your fellow-countrymen look to you in the earnest hope that true statesmanship and unalloyed patriotism may with God's blessing restore peace and prosperity to this distracted land. It is to be regretted that your short stay precludes that intercourse with the merchants, manufacturers, mechanics and other citizens of Philadelphia, which might afford you a clear discernment of their great interests. And, Sir, it could not be other than grateful to yourself to have the opportunity of communicating with the memories of the past, in whose history walls where the comprehensive intellects and the liberal disinterested virtues of our fathers who framed the Constitution of the Federal States over which you have been called upon to preside.

MR. LINCOLN'S RESPONSE.

Mr. LINCOLN replied:

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA: I appear before you to make no lengthy speech, but to thank you for this reception. The reception you have given me to-night is not to me, the man, the individual but to the man who temporarily represents, or should represent, the majesty of the nation. [Cheers.] It is true, as your worthy Mayor has said, that there is anxiety amongst the citizens of the United States at this time. I deem it a happy circumstance that this dissatisfied position of our fellow-citizens do not point us to anything in which they are being injured, or about to be injured, for which reason I have felt all the while justified in concluding that the crisis, the panic, the anxiety, of the country at this time, is artificial. If there be those who differ with me upon this subject they have not pointed out the substantial difficulty that exists. I do not mean to say that an artificial panic may not do considerable harm; that it has done such I do not deny. The hope that has been expressed by your Mayor, that I may be able to restore peace, harmony and prosperity to the country, is most worthy of him; and happy, indeed, will I be if I shall be able to verify and fulfil that hope. [Tremendous cheering.] I promise you in all sincerity, that I bring to the work a sincere heart. Whether I will bring a head equal to that heart will be for future times to determine. It were useless for me to speak of details of plans now; I shall speak officially next Monday week, if ever. If I should not speak then it were useless for me to do so now. If I do speak then it is useless for me to do so now. When I do speak I shall take such ground as I deem best calculated to restore peace, harmony and prosperity to the country and tend to the perpetuity of the nation and the liberty of these States and these people. Your worthy Mayor has expressed the wish, in which I join with him, that it were convenient for me to remain with your city long enough to consult your merchants and manufacturers; or as it were to listen to the breathings rising within the consecrated walls wherein the Constitution of the United States, and I will add the Declaration of Independence, were originally framed and adopted. [Enthusiastic applause.] I assure you and your Mayor that I had hoped on this occasion, and upon all occasions during my life, that I shall do nothing inconsistent with the teachings of these holy and most sacred walls. I never asked anything that does not breathe from those walls. All my political warfare has been in favor of the teachings that came forth from those sacred walls. May my right hand forget its cunning, and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth if ever I prove false to those teachings. Fellow-citizens, I have addressed you longer than I expected to do, and now allow me to bid you good night.

Mr LINCOLN then retired, and subsequently held a *levee*.

10 P. M.—The Continental Hotel is densely crowded this evening. There is an immense gathering outside patiently awaiting the reception. Mr LINCOLN stands at the head of the staircase, continually bowing, being thus relieved from hand-shaking. A hundred are passing him every five minutes. Occasionally a wild hurra is given for "Uncle ABE." All agree that he is not so ill-looking as he is represented.

MOVEMENTS OF THE VICE PRESIDENT ELECT.

The Vice President-elect remained at the Astor House yesterday, and was visited by a number of personal friends. It was erroneously supposed that Mr. HAMLIN would accompany the Presidential party, and repeated calls were made for him at the Jersey City Dépôt. He remained, however, in the City, and will leave for Washington to-day—probably overtaking Mr. LINCOLN *en route*. Immediately after the departure of Mr. LINCOLN, Mr. HAMLIN was ensconced in parlors Nos. 39 and 41. Among others who called were Col. FREMONT and THURLOW WEED.

Preliminary Meeting of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

The Republic of St. Patrick was inaugurated last evening with great enthusiasm at the Astor House,—RICHARD BELL, Esq., being its Provisional President, with Messrs. JAMES STUART and DANIEL DEVLIN as its Secretaries *pro tem.* This temporary organization, however, was soon made permanent by the election of T. F. MEAGHER to the office of President, DANIEL DEVLIN his Vice, Judge O'CONOR to the Lord Chief Justiceship of the Court of No-Appeals, JOHN B. FOGARTY to the Attorney-Generalship, and JAMES STUART to the office of Poet Laureate. Telegraphic dispatches announcing the secession of Connaught, Ulster, Munster and Leinster from the main body of the Republic were received; but it was resolved that no notice should be taken of these irregular proceedings. Mr. CHARLES STETSON, as Ambassador from the Republic of the United States, was very cordially received, and discharged his functions in that capacity most diplomatically—while in his office as Commissary-General displaying even more than his usual taste and liberality. Excellent and very humorous speeches were made—some capital ballads given by Dr. CARMICHAEL, and the whole affair passed off to the high satisfaction of those interested. Several similar meetings will be required before due selections can be made for the important trusts of the Society during the ensuing year. Mr. BOYLE, we should add, though formerly an Engineer and City Surveyor, was elected to the office of Archbishop of the new Republic, or some other post not exactly specified, destined to make him a moral exemplar to the rising generation of Irishmen.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

INTERESTING FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL

Expectation of a Vote in the Peace Conference To-day.

Debate on the Postal Service Bill in the Senate.

SPEECH OF MR. DOOLITTLE, OF WISCONSIN

A LIVELY TIME IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Volunteer Bill Considered in the House.

Proposition to Tax Cotton Exports in the Southern Confederacy.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 21.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

The Peace Conference, after a stormy debate, fixed upon 1 o'clock to-morrow as the time to commence voting, but another effort will probably be made to postpone the vote until Monday, in consequence of the absence of some of the delegates. The general impression among the Commissioners to-night is that something like the old Missouri Compromise will be adopted by one majority.

There is another report that a proposition is likely to pass even more favorable to the South than Mr. GUTHRIE'S. Some members of the Convention think the prospect is that it will break up to-morrow without any definite result.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

It is understood that the orders for a parade of the troops to-morrow have been countermanded as unnecessary and liable to provoke ill feeling. The statement is not positive. The Senate and House adjourn over to morrow. The day will be generally observed, except by the Peace Convention, many members of which think it an auspicious time to take a vote.

REINFORCEMENT OF FORT SUMTER CONTEMPLATED.

I am reliably informed that the Administration designs reinforcing Fort Sumter by the means suggested in the TIMES a few days since, *i. e.*, by boats at night. The fact was communicated to Gov. PICKENS to-day, and he immediately telegraphed to Mr. TYLER, inquiring if it were true. The latter replied that he knew nothing about it, could not believe it, but would inquire.

AFFAIRS AT SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON.

A letter received from a Democratic officer in the United States Army at Savannah, Ga., to a New-York member of Congress, says that lists for volunteers had been open one week, during which time thirty-five men volunteered as privates, and there were two thousand applications for commissions.

The Governor had ordered the purchase of a steamer for the Georgia Navy, at an expense of $60,000.

The officer says the people are crazy, and expect civil war in two weeks. Many people are strongly for the Union, but dare not speak. The telegraph office is watched by two men, at $6 per day. Nothing is allowed to pass except they indorse it. He says the same thing will be done with the mails. This letter, he thinks, would cost him his life if its contents were found out. He describes the mobbing of the English captain as brutal and disgraceful. The whole thing was done in the presence of the captain's wife. He says all the Union men hope LINCOLN will enforce the laws. He is himself a Southern man.

A gentleman arrived here from Charleston to-night. He is a New-Yorker, and was well treated there, but had strong indorsements with him. He represents that four thousand troops are under orders, but says there is no prospect of an immediate attack on Fort Sumter. The people demand it, but Gov. PICKENS must wait JEFF. DAVIS' movements. The harbor is all clear, vessels passing in and out. Everything is quiet and business prostrate.

THE SECESSION VOTE IN LOUISIANA.

New-Orleans papers complain of the suppression of the official returns of the late vote. The election is said to be favorable to cooperation by 320 majority. The *Picayune* says that public information has been shamefully evaded.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Post-office Department has confirmatory information relative to the outrage upon the Overland Mail at Fort Chadbourne, reported yesterday.

TROUBLE AT THE GALVESTON POST-OFFICE.

A special agent was sent off to-day, by the Postmaster-General, to take charge of the Post-office at Galveston, Texas,—but whether in consequence of a defalcation therein has not transpired.

THE MAIL SERVICE IN THE SECEDING STATES.

Mr. COLFAX'S Joint Resolution authorizing the discontinuance of the mail service in seceding States, will probably pass the Senate. It encounters less opposition than meets measures augmenting the military or naval forces at the disposal of the President.

AN EXCITED EX

A VISIT TO CANTON.

The Trip up the Canton River—The Bogue Forts—Dinner—American Houses in the City—Trials and Executions—Worship in China—Pigeon English.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CANTON, China, Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.

Perhaps it may not be uninteresting to your readers to give an account of our visit to this city. A line of American steamboats, the *Willamet* and *White Cloud*, belonging to the long-established house of RUSSELL & Co., run daily between Hong Kong and this city—making the run of ninety miles in six or seven hours; we came up in the *Willamet* by invitation of Capt. WALCOTT, her commander, who was formerly a lieutenant in the Navy. At 8 o'clock in the morning we embarked, and steaming along against the tide, we coasted the many green islets studding the mouth of the Canton River, and about 11 o'clock found ourselves under the muzzles of the guns of the Bogue Forts, where the river contracts into a narrow pass, these fortifications run along the base of the mountains on either side of the river, while a wall extends all the way to their summit, the batteries being along the edge of the water. This renders them very effective as far as the ships go, but as the rear is not at all defended, they were very easily taken by "John Bull" landing a force on the other side of the hill, and marching to the top, when they put their guns in position and played upon them below. This much disgusted "John Chinaman," who said it was not a fair way of fighting. I may as well here state that until this last war the Chinamen never thought that the English could land a force and fight—that they were altogether trained to fight upon the water, and that they had hired the French to do the fighting on shore. Entering the narrow passage we soon came upon the town of Whampoa, whose heights are crowned with an imposing-looking pagoda, half covered with ivy. This is the head of ship navigation, and here all vessels take in cargo. The presence of forty or fifty ships from all parts of the world, naturally creates a large trade; and besides the traders, there are half a dozen hulks or chops moored in the stream, which serve as ship chandlers' stores. The distance from here to Canton is about eight miles, but the river is not navigable for vessels drawing a heavy draft of water. We steamed slowly up and viewed admiringly the green fields of vegetables, the fresh-looking groves, the villages and tall pagodas, as they loomed up in the bright noonday sun. When within a couple of miles of the city, we unfortunately got aground, and had to wait a short time for a rise in the river to float us off, so that it was about dusk when we approached the city. Nearing Canton we found ourselves gliding noiselessly through a maze of intricate passages, rather astonished at the intrepidity of our helmsman as he guided our fine boat, under full headway, among the hundreds and thousands of junks and sampans, which lay moored on the bosom of the stream. First we came up with some enormous crafts, looking half American, half Chinese, which lay in tiers, partly submerged, along the edge of the river. These crafts were built to fight "John Bull" during the war, for, the Celestials finding their own boats insufficient to cope with the "Western devils," thought they would imitate their ships, and forthwith built some huge vessels very nearly resembling the English frigates, but which the "Fanqui" (foreigners) took upon themselves the liberty of sinking as soon as finished. Further along, we came upon some immense floating structures, looking like lofty warehouses, and which indeed are such, to a certain extent, but which are also used as canal-boats, conveying grain from one end of the Empire to the other. Now we come upon a compact mass of boats of every class and description, and in them permanently reside the floating population of the city of Canton, numbering 400,000 souls! They are estimated in this way: there are 80,000 boats, which average five persons to a boat, making the above number. These people are born, marry, and die, and in a word, begin and end their existence on the water, and they seldom dream of setting foot on land. These boats, twenty to thirty deep, regularly intersected by avenues, cover miles, and have their wants supplied by moving salesmen who ply upon the watery streets. Of this vast population, some dwell in decorated river-boats used for every purpose of license and luxury; for theatres, for concerts, for feats, for gambling, for opium-smoking, etc. Some boats are employed in conveying passengers, and are in a state of constant activity; some are moored, whose proprietors have pursuits as varied as the land population. Some are of an enormous size,—magazines for salt and rice; some are called "Centipedes," from having a hundred rowers, and which act as express-boats, flying quickly to and fro; besides the smug-boats, with their heavy armaments, the mandarin-boats, the lorcha, and the little sampan, pulled by women, old and young, and flying from ship to ship begging fare.

As they dine everywhere in the East at 7 o'clock, we had scarcely landed when dinner was announced. Our party divided and distributed themselves among the different American Houses, where we remained, by invitation, during our stay in the city. We rose from the dinner-table about 10 o'clock; such dinners as they have in this part of the world are perfectly killing, for you never rise from the table until it is nearly time to retire, and to do that on a full stomach is very trying indeed, especially when you eat of a dozen different courses, and drink of nearly as many different kinds of wine, and smoke all the time. The excuse they give is, to pass the evening, as there is no place to go whatever. At 12 o'clock we retired, but I think I might have been just as comfortable sleeping on the soft side of a pine plank, as the bed I occupied. All beds in the East are hard, and the pillows harder still; they are made so for the purpose of keeping cool. Next morning, on opening my eyes, I saw standing motionless by my bedside, a knowing-looking China boy holding a tray, on which were the component parts of an "eye-opener" in the way of a brandy cocktail, with a hot cup of coffee and some toast. "John," after mixing me a most reviving potion, readjusted my mosquito net, and leaving me to finish my nap, proceeded to overhaul my clothes and arrange them for the day's toilet. I was at first rather astonished, and watched Master John through my half-closed eye, but soon found that he knew what he was about, so I rolled over for another nap. At 10 o'clock I was again awakened, when declining a repetition of the cocktail, I proceeded with my toilet, and presented myself in the dining-room for breakfast, when we proceeded to discuss a most sumptuous repast, in the way of a beef-steak, etc., that I have ever tasted. I had often heard of the delicacy of Canton beefsteaks, but never before had the pleasure of judging for myself. Breakfast being over, we made arrangements for seeing the city. The head of the house kindly placed his boat and coolies at our disposal, (as the foreigners reside at "Honam," the opposite side of the river from Canton,) and arrangements had been made for chairs to be in attendance on the other side for our accommodation. Getting across the river in safety, each one of our party, consisting of seven, ensconced himself in a chair, and the march commenced through streets only six or eight feet in width, and crowded with Chinamen. They, however, made way for brass buttons and gold lace, and we jogged along at a rapid rate; long board signs, with the Chinese character printed upon them, were suspended lengthwise in front of each store and shop, those on one side of the street almost touching those on the other. We occasionally halted for the purpose of making purchases of china-ware, and other articles of Chinese manufacture. Our first visits were made to the noted temples of the city, among which were the following: Fa Tap, Kwang Tap, Ching-wang-me-o, or Chamber of Horrors, Tseang-Wang, Pun-yon, Nam Hoi, and Kun-Yam-Shan, where two thousand of John Bull's troops were quartered, and where the Colonel commanding kindly ordered a couple of sergeants to show us through the prisons. At the Temple of Typotasee, a number of the natives were offering up their prayers, burning Josh sticks, and throwing dice in front of the altar; he who threw the highest number in three throws considered that he was to have good luck, and be successful in business for some time thereafter. They were not at all disturbed by our presence, but went on as usual, occasionally smiling if they happened to catch our eye, as if there was no solemnity to be observed whatever.

TRIALS AND EXECUTIONS.

At Pun-yon a chief magistrate was presiding over a Court of Justice, and a large number of criminals were arraigned before it, for robbery, piracy, theft, etc. Several were tried whilst we were there. The criminal was obliged to kneel in front of this officer, on the stone floor, with his feet and hands chained; if he refused to answer any question, he was severely struck upon the mouth with a piece of board, by a man who was stationed near by for that purpose, and if this failed to bring him to his senses, he was strung up by his pig-tail, great toes, and thumbs, his knees made to rest on iron chains, and kept in this position till his tongue hung out, and his thumbs and toes were black and blue. There were over a dozen to be tried, but a sight of two or three was enough for us. Some of them were executed the following morning, by having their heads cut off. The prisoner stands with his hands tied behind him, and his head bent a little forward, just enough for the executioner to sever the head from the body at one blow, when he kicks the head into one corner, and pitches the body in another, streams of blood issuing from both, as water from a watering-can, and by the time a dozen or two are executed, (it often amounts to forty,) there is a pool of blood, with a mixture of hair, beneath your feet ankle-deep. It is known that, upon numerous occasions, three hundred human beings have been executed in one day. It is a heart-rending scene, but after witnessing it a few moments you become accustomed to it, and the disgust with which you are at first impressed wears off entirely. Each Chinaman looks about him as if nothing of importance was taking place, and seems glad when his turn arrives. They consider life nothing, and they are only sorry they die in this way, for they believe they enter the other world *without a head*. I saw, in the "Chamber of Horrors," a miniature imitation of what they believe the next world looks like, with a number of their countrymen walking about in it—some turned into animals, some without heads, others clambering up mountains heavily laden, etc.

At one of the prisons we saw a woman, eighty-four years of age, the mother of the rebel-chief TAI BING, who was captured four years ago and thrust into this dismal place. It seems when they do not capture the offender himself, they take any of his family they can lay hands on, and make them suffer for his crimes. She looked haggard and careworn, and as if she had not sufficient food to keep body and soul together. There were a number of other women, old and young, in the same place, some of whom had been imprisoned for ten years. At another we saw forty prisoners in a small and filthy apartment, with heavy wooden collars about their necks, three feet square and three inches thick, so that they could not lie down nor get their hands to their mouths; if they were neglected to be fed, the poor creatures starved to death. These collars are put on for three months at a time. At another I saw some men and women, who told me that they would much rather suffer death; they had been imprisoned fifteen years. Again, I saw some in the streets with their hands pinioned behind them, walking about, no one allowed to give them a morsel of food, for if they did it was punishable by instant death. Friends, relatives, fathers, brothers and sisters, being obliged to see their kin starve to death in the streets. Others I saw lying down, in what they call the dead-house, just drawing their last breath. At every corner, and at every temple, crowds were assembled perusing the late treaty with the English, which was placarded everywhere, in the Chinese character.

I will endeavor to give you a minute description of the

BUDHIST FORM OF WORSHIP IN CHINA:

This I witnessed, on Sunday afternoon, at the famous Temple of "Hoi-Tong," on the "Honam" side. Anxious to see the whole of the service, I took my station just inside of one of the large doors, a few minutes before the priests assembled. I had not been there long before an old priest walked past me to a huge block of wood, carved in the form of a fish, which was slung from the roof of one of the passages. This he struck with a long pole, and a loud hollow sound was given out, which was heard all over the building. The large bronze bell in the belfry was now tolled three times, and the priests were observed coming from all quarters, each having a yellow robe thrown over his left shoulder. At the same time an old man was going round, beating on a piece of square board to awake the priests who might be asleep, and to call the lazy ones to prayer. The Temple to which the priests were hurrying was a large building, fully one hundred and twenty feet square and about sixty feet in height, with an avenue of a quarter of a mile in length, handsomely paved and lined with magnificent trees leading up to it. Its roof was supported by numerous massive wooden pillars, handsomely carved and gilded. Three large idols—the Past, the Present and the Future—each at least thirty feet in height, washed with gold, were seated in the middle of the Temple. An altar was in front of them, and fifty mats were on the floor in front it, for the priest to kneel upon during the service. Ranged on each side of this spacious hall were twelve smaller gilded idols, said to be representatives of deified kings and other great men, who had been remarkable for piety during their life-time. As the priests entered, I observed a man lighting the candles upon the altar and burning incense. The smoke of the incense, as it rose in the air, filled the place with a heavy yet pleasing perfume. A solemn stillness seemed to pervade the Temple. The priests came in one by one in the most devout manner, scarcely lifting their eyes from the ground, and arranged themselves on the right and left sides of the altar, kneeling on the mats and bending down, touching their foreheads to the floor three times to the idols. Again the large bell tolled, slowly and solemnly at first, then gradually quicker, and then everything was perfectly still. The priests were now all assembled—about fifty in number—and the services began. I still kept my position at the door, on the inside.

The priest nearest the altar now rang a small bell, another struck a drum, and the whole fifty bent down several times upon their knees. One of them then struck a round piece of wood rather larger than a man's skull, and hollow inside, alternately with a large bronze bell. At this stage of the ceremonies a young priest, apparently about twenty-two years of age, stepped out from among the others, and took his station directly in front of the altar, bowing lowly and repeatedly as he did so. Then the hymn of praise began. One of the priests, a leader, I suppose, kept time by beating upon the hollow piece of wood, and the whole of the others sang or chanted the service in a most mournful key. At the commencement of the service, the priests who were ranged in front of the altar, half on the right side and half on the left, stood with their faces to the large images. Now, however, they suddenly wheeled round and faced each other. The chanting, which began slowly, increased in quickness as it went on, and, when at the quickest part, suddenly stopped. All was then silent for a second or two. At last a single voice was heard to chant a few notes, and then the whole assembly joined, and went on as before. The young priest who had come out frm among the others, now took his station directly in front of the altar, but near the door of the temple, and right alongside of me, bowing lowly several times upon a cushion placed there for that purpose. He then walked up to the altar with slow and solemn steps, took up a vessel which stood on it, and filled it with water. After making some crosses and gyrations with his hand, he sprinkled a little of the water upon the altar. When this was done, he poured a little from the vessel into a cup, and retired slowly from the altar towards the door. Passing outside, he dipped his fingers in the water, and sprinkled it on the top of a stone pillar, which stood near the door. While this was going on, the other priests were still chanting the service. The time of the music frequently changed—now it was fast and lively, now slow and solemn—but always in a plaintive key. This part of the service being ended, all knelt lowly before the altar, and, when they rose from their knees, a procession was formed. The priests on the right of the altar filed off to the right, and those on the left to the left, each walking behind the other up the two sides of the spacious hall, and chanting as they went a slow and solemn air, something like this—"*To-i num-e omedah*," repeated over and over again, time being kept by the tinkling of a small bell. When the two files met, one fell in behind the other, and they marched round and round in a circle, having the large golden idols in the centre. The procession lasted for about ten minutes, and then the priests took up their stations in front of the altar, and the chanting went on as before. A moment or two after this the whole body fell upon their knees, and sang for a while in this posture. When they rose, those on the left sang a part of the service by themselves, then knelt down with their foreheads touching the floor. The right side now took up the chant, and, having performed their part, also knelt down. The left side rose again, and so they went on for ten minutes more, prostrating alternately before the altar. The remainder of the service was nearly the same as that at the commencement. This striking ceremony had now lasted for about an hour. During the whole time a thick screen had been hanging down in front of the large door to keep out the sun's rays. Just before the conclusion of the service the curtain was drawn aside, and a most striking and curious effect was produced. Streams of ruddy light shot across the temple, the candles upon the altar appeared to burn dimly, and the huge idols seemed more massive and strange than they had done before. One by one the priests slowly retired, as solemnly as they came, and apparently deeply impressed with the services in which they had been engaged. After they had fairly gotten outside the door in pops a young Chinaman, who rushes up to the altar, and lights his pipe by one of the candles. This was rather a ludicrous performance, after what I had just witnessed. I then examined everything inside the temple, and left, well pleased that I had seen the Buddhist form of worship. These priests, wherever I have seen them, look poor and emaciated, owing to the sedentary lives they lead, and the little food they get, which is all rice. They eat no animal food whatever. I noticed that many of them had very long finger-nails—some as much as four inches in length, which was very disgusting. For what purpose they wear them so long I could not find out. When China and Japan are really opened there will be a great field for the labors of the Christian missionary. In Kanagawa I learned that they had converted one Japanese to the Protestant faith.

Peace and quiet now prevail throughout China. In this city, where the Chinese had so long boasted that no foreigners had ever entered inside the walls, they now go about unharmed. The English, however, have sentinels stationed throughout the city. The saying amongst them used to be, when a foreigner attempted to pass the gates, "The foreign devils are entering within the walls—sharpen your knives and off with their heads." This saying is now exploded, and they are all as polite as can be. The walls on the north side of the city are entirely battered down, and in many places whole squares of houses were burned during the bombardment. The sight for the new Factories for the foreigners has been selected on the Canton side and settled for. They take possession on the first of the coming year, when the buildings will be immediately commenced. There is no tea in the market whatever, owing to the late troubles in the Empire. The trade of Canton is retrograding, while that of Shanghai is increasing; and, indeed, it is not unlikely that the latter will in time supplant Canton in the European trade, as it enjoys the additional advantage of being near the tea districts. Canton was no doubt fixed upon by this Government for European trade on account of its being the most distant from the Capital, Peking. All the business at Canton with Europeans is transacted in a jargon of the English language, commonly called "pigeon English." The sounds of such letters as B, D, R and X are unknown in China. Instead of these they substitute some other letter, such as L for R, which occasions a Chinese dealer in rice to offer for sale in English a rather unmarketable commodity. The name Mandarin is unknown among the Chinese; the word used by them to denote a person in authority being *quan*. As a specimen of the pigeon English, I give below the translation of my father feeds his flocks, etc.:

NORVAL.

"My neem 'blong Norval; top side that Grampian Hillee,
My father (you sabey my father) long teem pay chow chow he sheep,
He smallee heart man; too muchee take care catchee that dollar gala,
He wantchee my stop this side, counter my he own one piece chilo,
My no wanchee—my have hear talkee that fightee pidgin,
My likee go long that mandarin, knockee oller man,
Little teem 'Joss' pay my what ting that Father no likee do—
Last night that moon get up lound, oller same my hat, no get full up, no get square,
Too muchee quasi man come down that hill, catchee that sheep long that cow,
He own take care him away—
My go catchee my flen, my own eye have see what side that lobber man walkee,
He no care him away, he pocket too muchee full up, 'Hi-yah' my largee heart that teem, my have go home, My no likee take care that sheep long that cow."

To-morrow we leave the city for Hong Kong, at which place we shall yet remain for five days.

SIONARA

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

—Sir JAMES EMERSON TENNANT, stimulated no doubt, by the extraordinary success of his "Ceylon," has in press a partially new work, an enlargement, in fact, of one of the departments treated of in that encyclopedic view of the Island. It is called "The Natural History of Ceylon, with Anecdotes Illustrative of the Habits and Instincts of the Mammalia, Birds, Reptiles, Fishes, and Insects of that Island, with a Monograph of the Elephant, and description of the modes of catching and taming him, with Copious Additions and New Illustrations from Original Drawings." It will be published by Messrs. LONGMAN & Co., during the coming Spring, and will command a popularity of the most extensive character, judging from the numerous editions which have been demanded of the prior larger and somewhat cumbersome book.

—Mr. BRADLEY, who delights best to be known as "Cuthbert Bede," the vivacious chronicler of "Mr. Verdant Green's" university career, is employing the pen and pencil, which he handles with such facility, in illustration of a Scottish subject, "*Glencreggan, or a Highland Home in Cantyre*, with numerous illustrations by the author, Cuthbert Bede," being among the new announcements of the publishing firm mentioned above.

—Two of the class of men whose rise to the first position of fame and notoriety is one of the characteristics of the present century, are about meeting the commemoration due to their professional eminence. *The Life of Robert Stephenson, President of the Institute of Civil Engineers*, by J. CORDY JEFFERSON, Barrister, and WM. POLE, C. E., with portrait and illustrations, being about to appear almost simultaneously with *Memoirs of Sir Marc Isambert Brunel, Corresponding Member of the Institute of France*, by R. BEAMISH, both of which will be brought out by Messrs. LONGMAN & Co. As the architect of his own fortunes the life of the elder BRUNEL must possess much of the charm that is found in GEORGE STEPHENSON'S career, as recorded by Dr. SMILES. Few New-Yorkers, even are aware that the old Park Theatre was built by him, and that he was an early explorer of Western New-York, and the first surveyer of the Lake Champlain Canal, besides lending his skill as a military engineer in the construction of the defences of New-York Harbor. Though he must have spent some years in this country, it is probable that no one remembers the young French Engineer, so antagonistic is a floating population like ours, to the fostering of tradition of any kind. Originally escaping to this country from the dangers of the Reign of Terror, his life, though prolonged to the patriarchal age of 81 years, was too busily occupied to allow him ever to revisit it.

—A tardy tribute is about being paid to the memory of a scholar so eminent in his own generation as to bring into stronger relief the oblivion which now shrouds his name. Messrs. LONGMANS will shortly publish the *Life of Richard Porson, Professor of Greek at the University of Cambridge*, 1792, 1806, by Rev. I. SELBY WATSON. It will contain a narrative of his early years and subsequent literary career, with extracts from his contributions to the periodicals of the day, as complete a collection of his correspondence as can now be made, and anecdotes of himself and the cotemperary men of letters.

—In spite of the discomforts attending the exploration of high latitudes, Iceland has certainly been fortunate in the travelers she has attracted to her rocky shores, and Dr. HENDERSON, Sir GEORGE MACKENZIE, IDA PFEIFFER, ROBERT CHAMBERS and Lord DUFFERIN have made readers pretty familiar with the religious, social and scientific aspects of life and nature in their hyperborean developments. Capt. CHARLES S. FORBES, R. N., however, in his *Iceland: Its Volcanoes, Geysers and Glaciers*, just published, by Mr. MURRAY, strikes out a new path, combining the free and easy nautical style with the tastes of the angler, to whom "Salmon" is a word of power. He soon makes himself quite at home, and his independence of external obstacles may be judged by the inventory of his personal baggage on a start to the interior of the island: "A copy of MICHELET'S *Amour*, a toothbrush, a square of brown Windsor, a flannel shirt, and a pair of stockings." Yet this little sufficed for the ascent of the Icy cone of Mount Hekla, and a descent into the sulphurous bowels of the crater. Some beautiful drawings of Icelandic scenery from his pencil, testify to the accomplishments of Capt. FORBES, who never forgets the tone of a gentleman in the most sprightly passages of his narrative.

—We hear occasionally of the "Great Asian Mystery," whatever it may be—a point on which Mr. DISRAELI and his commentators are not agreed—but it is certain that the Great African Mystery is now tapped on all sides, and will soon cease to possess any mystery at all. A single week brings us Mr. TRISTRAM'S scholarly and scientific book, *The Great African Sahara, or Wanderings South of the Atlas Mountains*; in which Natural History and Antiquities are both noted with the eye of a careful and intelligent observer. *Six Years of a Traveler's Life in Western Africa*, by FRANCISCO TRAVASSOS VALDEZ, a Portuguese gentleman on the official service of his country, at Loando, on the West Coast of Africa and at the Cape of Good Hope, who has penetrated far into the interior, and is actually intimate with the Cazembe, the Monarch of unnumbered sable tribes in the centre of the Continent, and the announcement of *Egypt, the Soudan and Central Africa*, with explorations from Khartoum, on the White Nile, to the Regions of the Equator, being sketches of sixteen years' travel, by JOHN PETHERICK, H. B. M. Consul for the Soudan, to be published by Messrs. BLACKWOOD.

—To the real lovers of literary gossip, no treat has been offered for many years equal to that afforded by the *Autobiography, Letters and Literary Remains of Mrs. Piozzi*, (THRALE,) edited, with notes and introductory account of her Life and Writings, by A. HAYWARD, Esq., in 2 vols., small 8vo. Such a glimps into the penetralia of the Johnsonian circle was hardly to be expected at the present day, and every page offers matter for remark or quotation. It will be reprinted in this country by Messrs. HARPERS, (almost the only publishers whose enterprise does not quail before the exigences of the times,) who have purchased the advance sheets for that purpose, though the original edition has an advantage in the plate of HOGARTH'S master-piece, "The Lady's last Stake," for the heroine of which picture Mrs. THRALE sat to the painter in her youth. The editor is a decided partisan of the "lively lady," as BOSWELL calls her, and the whole effect of the book is to raise the estimation, not only of her talents, vivacity and wit, but of her character, as the faithful and self-sacrificing wife of a licentious and estranged husband, who married her merely because she was the first lady of fortune he had met with who did not object to the famous *Thrales' Brewery*, to which he owed his wealth. Her submission to Dr. JOHNSON'S dictation for nearly twenty years, (and how aggravating he could be, may be judged from his saying to her, of Signor PIOZZI, when her liking of him must have been apparent, "Why, Madame, he is not only a stupid, ugly dog, but he is an old dog, too," was a domestic martyrdom that few women of the time would have submitted to with the like appreciation of the genius which caused its inconveniences to be borne with. Much of Lord MACAULAY'S statements in his biographical sketch of JOHNSON is swept away, with unsparing hand, and the dangerous habit of that gifted writer who pieced out from scattered hints a varied and harmonious story, fashioned according to his own previous prejudices, is well exposed by Mr. HAYWARD, whose work of editorship is well and carefully done.

—By a singular coincidence, Baron BUNSEN and his English translator, Mr. C. H. COTTRELL, died within an interval of only a few weeks—not without leaving in a fit state for publication, the fifth and final volume of *Egypt's Place in the World's History: a Historical Investigation*. With a touching regard for the future fortunes of one of the great labors of his life, Baron BUNSEN left instructions, that in the event of a new edition of his *Egypt* being called for, Mr. BIRCH, of the British Museum, should be requested to undertake the task, in connection with Dr. JOHANNES BRANDEIS, the Oriental scholar, author of a recent work on Assyrian Inscriptions. (Berlin, 1856.) The former gentleman being the person to whom the Baron was most indebted for assistance in the performance of his task—an obligation often expressed in the work itself. To Mr. BIRCH, Oriental students look for his long-promised version of *The Book of the Dead*, the collection of Egyptian Rituals whose interpretation is a task that perhaps no other living hiereoglyphical scholar is competent to accomplish. The fifth volume of *Egypt's Place in the World's History*, is in process, and will be produced at the earliest possible moment.

—VINCENZO GIOBERTI, the Italian statesman and philosopher, is introduced to English readers by a translation of his *Essay on the Beautiful and Sublime; or Elements of Esthetic Philosophy*, translated by EDWARD THOMAS, a pupil of the author during his Professorship of Philosophy at Brussels—in one volume octavo. Published by Messrs. SIMPKIN & MARSHALL.

—A new *History of Modern Europe, from the Taking of Constantinople by the Turks to the Close of the Crimean War*, by Mr. THOMAS DYER, author of a *Life of Calvin*, &c., is among the new works promised by Mr. MURRAY, volumes I. and II. being nearly ready. It is well observed in the prospectus that while the research of historians like MICHELET, SISMONDI, RANKE, VON RAUMER, MOTLEY, and PRESCOTT, has kept pace with the immense accumulation of documentary evidence, now accessible to the student in almost every country in Europe, no general work, combining the scattered facts of European history, has appeared, and we are still dependent on the crude and uncritical compilation of Dr. RUSSELL, written at a time when the true sources of history were a sealed book to the most favored inquirers. This desideratum Mr. DYER'S book aspires to fill.

—*The Spirit of Hebrew Poetry*, by ISAAC TAYLOR, a forthcoming book announced by Messrs. BELL & DALDY, is a title that will reawaken the expectations of the admirers of the author of *The Natural History of Enthusiasm*, which have been rather lowered by the want of interest of his latter works, which are mostly collections of his fugitive writings in reviews, &c. The name provokes a comparison with the kindred works of HERDER and LOWTH, which the veteran author appears not to dread.

—Prof. TOM TAYLOR'S judicious *Life and Correspondence of Leslie*, and his own posthumous work on *Sir Joshua Reynolds and the Oldest Painters of the English School*, (now nearly ready for publication,) have drawn so much attention to the merits of that amiable man and admirable artist, that the Society of Arts, will bring together for exhibition, at the rooms in the Adelphi, a collection of pictures, loaned by their various possessors for that purpose. Mr. TAYLOR is now engaged in assisting the scheme by drawing up a corrected list of the artist's best works and their present possessors. As many of his pictures are owned in America, it would be a graceful tribute to the artist's memory, from the land of his nativity, if the collection were enriched by a selection of those which would possess the greatest interest from being (of course) comparatively unknown in Europe. REYNOLDS, HOGARTH and ETTY, are almost the only artists who have shared in the honor of a similar exhibition. W.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ALABAMA AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

The official correspondence of Senator CLAY, of Alabama, and Hon. THOS. J. JUDGE, Commissioner from that State to Washington with President BUCHANAN, has been published. In No. 1 Senator CLAY notifies Mr. BUCHANAN of Mr. JUDGE'S arrival, and states that the object of his mission is to treat with reference to the forts, arsenals and Custom-houses in Alabama. Mr. BUCHANAN on the day succeeding the receipt of this note, Feb. 2, wrote to Senator CLAY declining to receive Mr. JUDGE save as a distinguished citizen, and then Mr. CLAY forwarded a letter addressed to him by Mr. JUDGE. That gentleman assumed that the President, by refusing to recognize him as a Commissioner, had abandoned all claim to the United States property in Alabama, or that repelling an offer of peaceful settlement, he had determined to retake it by force. Whichever of these positions the President had taken, Mr. JUDGE felt it to be his duty to return home, inform Governor MOORE of the result of his mission and let negotiations be reopened by the United States Government, if they were reopened at all. Mr. CLAY concludes the correspondence with a letter to the President, expressing surprise that he should not have referred the subject to Congress rather than have taken the responsibility upon himself of rejecting these peaceful overtures. He vindicates the course of Gov. MOORE in seizing the forts, assures Mr. BUCHANAN that the men of the South will not long endure the menace involved in the retention by the Government of Forts Sumter, Pickens and McHenry, but will take them at every hazard and at any sacrifice if they are not soon surrendered; asserts that the idea of a reconstructiou of the Union is preposterous and the hope groundless, since the two sections are at variance in morals, manners, religion and politics, as well as in social institutions and habits; and in conclusion advises President BUCHANAN to give heed no longer to the counsel "of a superannuated soldier, whose vanity and ignorance have never failed to provoke contempt whenever he essayed to play the statesman," or to those of "a mere jurist and scholar who has lived a recluse, and knows less of living and feeling men than of dead languages and abstract sciences."

NORTH CAROLINA AND ALABAMA.

Hon. D. L. SWAIN, M. W. RANSOM and J. L. BRIDGERS, Commissioners from North Carolina to the Alabama State Convention, have made their report. They were sent to Montgomery, it appears, in response to an invitation from the Alabama State Convention, which was also extended to the other Border States. On their arrival there they found that the Convention had adjourned and that the Southern Congress was in session. After vainly awaiting for some days the arrival of other Commissioners they put themselves in communication with the Congress, and were invited to seats on the floor during the sessions of that body, whether open or secret. After availing themselves of all the means of information open to them, they arrived at the conclusion "that *only a very decided minority* of the community in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi is disposed at present to entertain favorably any proposition of adjustment which looks towards a reconciliation of our National Union." In this state of affairs they deemed it unwise to obtrude themselves upon the secret sessions of the Congress, and simply presented to that body the resolutions of the North-Carolina Legislature.

HON. GEO. E. BADGER ON THE STUMP.

The canvas in North Carolina for the election of delegates to the State Convention has been very spirited. On Feb. 16 ex-Senator BADGER, who is running in the Raleigh District as a Union candidate, spoke at Cedar Fork. His address, which occupied two hours in its delivery, was very eloquent. He showed conclusively that two issues only were before the people,—Union and Disunion; that for North Carolina to go out now would take away all her influence as a mediator, and put to hazard for all time to come well-regulated Constitutional liberty. Mr. BADGER declared himself as for the Union so long as any reasonable prospect of preserving it existed. He would not give up his rights or his interests, in the Union for an uncertainty or because of Mr. LINCOLN'S election. He would submit, not to him, for he was not a monarch nor a ruler for life, but to the Constitution and laws. Mr. BADGER condemned the action of the seceding States in depriving their Southern sisters of their control in Congress, declined to follow in their footsteps, and closed by refuting the fallacy that the Middle States must decide between a Northern and a Southern Confederacy. If they joined the latter they were guilty of disunion, but if they remained where they were they were still members of the Union.

GEN. DAVIS AT VICKSBURGH.

The following was Gen. DAVIS' speech at Vicksburgh, Miss., on Feb. 11:

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW CITIZENS: I thank you for the very warm and cordial manner in which you have received me. If anything could give me additional pleasure, it would be the reflection that it was spontaneously accorded by those who have known me best and longest—my old friends and neighbors. But, gentlemen, it is a momentous period in your history and mine. Although I hail your kindness as an auspicious omen, yet I regard this as a moment of solemnity and not of personal triumph. Attached to the Union of our fathers, by every sentiment and feeling of my heart, I have ever struggled earnestly to maintain it. But I have ever striven to maintain the constitutional equality of all the States, upon which alone Union could exist. For the last ten years particularly, have I devoted my efforts to that grand and patriotic purpose. We have failed. You and I have resolved that our safety and honor required us to dissolve our connection with the United States. I hope that our separation may be peaceful. But, whether it be so or not, I am ready, as I always have been, to redeem my pledges to you and the South, by shedding every drop of my blood in your cause. Thanking you, my fellow-citizens, for the very flattering manner in which you have greeted me, to-day, allow me to assure you that your acts are written in a volume, where every day I will turn the leaf to read them.

THE TRUCE AT FORT PICKENS.

Gen. CLARKE, of Mississippi, has given the Vicksburgh *Whig* particulars of the "armistice" recently concluded at Fort Pickens between Hon. S. R. MALLORY, on the side of the State, and Capt BARRON, U. S. N. The terms are, substantially, that Fort Pickens shall not be reinforced—no United States war vessels shall enter the harbor—the *Brooklyn* to be allowed to ride off the harbor—no attack to be made by the State authorities on the fort. No limit has been prescribed to the truce, and the *Whig* thinks that it can be broken by either side at pleasure, after due notice. Gen. CLARKE does not approve the terms.

A PERTINENT INQUIRY.

Some weeks since Mr. T. RUSSELL DAWSON, a representative of the firm of MERRIS L. HALLOWELL & Co., of Philadelphia, was expelled from Norfolk, Va., because he acknowledged that he voted for LINCOLN. Under date of Philadelphia, 2d Month, 9th, Mr. HALLOWELL writes Mayor LAMB a very Quakerish letter, correcting some misrepresentations of Mr. DAWSON'S opinions which the local papers had made, and remarking quaintly:

"Now may I ask of thee what my firm is to do? We have important interests in Norfolk and neighborhood, which require personal attention. As the case now stands, I cannot visit your city, for I too voted for LINCOLN, and I do not wish to subject myself to insult, perhaps violence. Is it really necessary that, in order to transact the business of our firm, we should send some one of those in our establishment who voted for BELL or DOUGLAS or BRECKINRIDGE, to the exclusion of those who voted for LINCOLN?"

Mayor LAMB replies that had Mr. DAWSON appealed to him for protection, he should have had it. Any member of Mr. HALLOWELL'S firm, or any agent of it, can visit Norfolk in safety, and stay there as long as he chooses, if he does not offend against the laws.

PROSPECTS OF THE SECEDED STATES.

According to authentic intelligence received by the St. Louis *News* of Feb. 11, a reaction against the Secessionists has commenced in Mississippi. There was a strong coöperation element in the State Convention which was dragooned into sanctioning the Secession Ordinance; and now especially, in the counties which sent Delegates of this class, the disaffection is becoming more and more intense, though its public and concerted expression is repressed by the terrorism still maintained by the Secessionists. The people were not prepared for the severe trials which secession imposes on them. Their crops, last year, were short, and in the counties bordering on the Alabama line, the utmost destitution exists. Planters who generally make 50 to 75 bales of cotton, made, last year, only 10 to 20; and even this scanty crop cannot be sent to market, on account of disturbance of trade. The people, therefore, are in debt, and suffering from want of the commonest necessaries of life.

MINOR ITEMS.

Mr. J. A. BROWN, recently a professor in an institution of learning at Newberry, S. C., publishes a card in the Philadelphia *Press*, in reply to one from a "Lutheran Pastor," denying that he was obliged to resign his position, in consequence of threats made against him, because of his Northern sentiments. Mr. BROWN affirms most positively that he was threatened with a coat of tar and feathers; that he offered to remain in Newberry if his friends would sustain him; that they refused to do so, and that he was eventually obliged to come North with out twenty-four hours' notice.

There is evidently trouble in Northern Georgia. A letter to the *Air-Line Eagle*, dated at Dahlonega, Feb. 2, says that at a parade of a volunteer corps on that day, JESSE L. RILEY, a Unionist, threatened to fire upon the flag of Georgia, which the company carried at its head. At the word of command the soldiers levelled their muskets at this patriot, and his friends, seeing his danger, seized him and prevented his accomplishing his purpose.

The circulation of the Charleston *Mercury* has increased so rapidly during the present excitement, that it has been obliged to purchase a new two cylinder press, capable of running off 4,000 copies *per* hour.

Returns have been received from all but ten counties in East, thirteen in Middle, and nine in West Tennessee, and the majority against a Convention thus far is 13,424.

Seven car loads of shot and shell passed through Petersburgh, Va., on Feb. 18, on the way to Charleston. They were from Richmond.

Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, still stands firm. In a letter, dated Feb. 9, he says that he will not call a State Convention until all measures for pacification now in progress have failed.

The Charleston papers give currency to a rumor that on Sunday last Major ANDERSON was suffering from an attack of illness.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of Feb. 13, says that on the preceding night the guard-boat, with a detachment of volunteers "on special service," was fired on by a sentinel on Fort Sumter.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* whines most piteously over the threatened suspension of the postal service, and calls it an exhibition of pure malice and petty spite.

The Savannah *Republican*, of Feb. 15, publishes the following dispatch, which was received in that city from Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & Co., of New-York:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14.—The three boxes of percussion caps taken from the steamer *Huntsville* by the police authorities, are owned by parties in New-York, and their value is so trifling that they will not go through the form of *replevin* to recover them.

The Governor of Louisiana has named Col. Braxton Bragg as Major-General; Major George Deas, Adjutant-General; Col. A. C. Myers, Quartermaster-General; Major G. T. Beauregard, Colonel of Engineers.

New-Orleans was thrown into a painful state of excitement on Feb. 10, by the report that two vessels of war had been seen off the mouth of the river, which was to be blockaded.

Mr. C. M. FURMAN, President of the Bank of South Carolina, issues official notice that that institution is now prepared to dispose of State bonds to the amount of $675,000, in sums of $50, $100 and $500. They bear 7 per cent. interest, and the papers implore the faithful to take them up.

The New-Orleans papers notice the arrival of Major BEAUREGARD, who resigned the Superintendency of the West Point Academy to place himself at the disposal of his native State.

The Richmond *Whig* reviews the report of the Congressional Committee on the Abstraction of Indian Bonds, and asks these pertinent questions in conclusion:

"Do not all these facts prove that FLOYD is a living mass

The language of the Supreme Court cited is evidently misapprehended as declaring "that the Government must prove the intention or purpose for which the vessel is fitted out, so as to leave no reasonable doubt as to the object," because no question was raised on that point, and it was decided without any specification of the source of the evidence or of the particulars of which it was composed, an i that evidence was only declared by the Supreme Court to have shown "conclusively, and beyond the possibility of doubt, that both vessels were fitting out for the Slave trade." There was accordingly nothing before the Supreme Court calling for an exposition of the order or quality of proof required to make out the forbidden purpose, or denoting that the Government was under the necessity, on its side, to establish a cause of forfeiture clear of doubt, or else fail in its prosecution. The evidence, also, (to which the Court adverted,) came in part from the claimants, and no uncertainty was suggested as to its fulness and sufficiency to authorize the judgment given. The general doctrine of the case of the *Emily* and the *Caroline* was reaffirmed by the Supreme Court, with a clearer illustration of its principles in the case of the *Plattsburgh* (10 Wheat., 141) and the United States vs. Gooding, (12 Wheat., 472.) But the later case the Court declare "that any preparations for a Slave-voyage, which clearly manifest or accompany the illegal intent, even though they be incomplete or imperfect, *and before the departure of the vessel from port*, constitute a fitting out within the province of the statute." This is without any indication as to the source from which the testimony is derived, or intimation that this class of actions is exempt from the principle ordinarily applied in cases standing in doubt upon the proofs, or accompanied by circumstances calculated to excite suspicions, when the party pursued is in possession of evidence which might dispel all uncertainty, or is of a superior and more satisfactory character than that which he does offer, viz.: the principle that the presumption shall be against him, and not in his favor, upon such ambiguity or defect of testimony. Starkie gives the theory of the rule in this language: "A party in omitting to produce that evidence in elucidation of the subject-matter in dispute, which is within his power and rests peculiarly within his own knowledge, frequently affords occasions for strong presumptions against him, since it raises a strong suspicion that such evidence, if adduced, would operate to his prejudice." (1 Starkie on Ev., 34, 35, sec. 16 1 Chitty, Cr. Law., 566. 1 Peters R., 596. Roscoe, Cr. Ev., 14.) And the force of circumstances is augmented whenever the party attempts no explanation of facts he may reasonably be presumed to be able to explain. (Wills on Circumstantial Evidence, 66, 25; Law Reporter, 40.)

So, also, the doctrine is clearly settled that in prosecutions for penalties or forfeitures, because of infractions of penal laws, evidence less than what would amount to *probable cause*, and which would only be reasonable ground of suspicion against the party or property proceeded against, is competent and pertinent proof upon which such forfeiture may be adjudged, if not satisfactorily contradicted or explained by countervailing proofs. (Murray *vs.* The *Charming Betsey*; 2 Cranch, 122; 3 Cranch, 488; 7 Cranch, 458; 5 Wheat., 338; 2 Paine, C. C. R., 747.)

These doctrines, so authenticated, are ample without further reference, to evidence that is to be applied by the District Court of Connecticut, transcends the requirements of law, and cannot be safely followed in disposing of the questions presented in this cause. There is a clear recognition in these decisions that in actions of this class, the Government is not restricted to proof of positive facts in laying a presumption or inference that acts have been done in violation of law, but they may invoke circumstances calculated to raise suspicions that the purpose of mind or motive inducing the acts performed was illicit, which suspicions must avail as convicting evidence, unless countervailed or explained by proofs in the power of the claimants to furnish. Moreover, there is no department of jurisprudence more justly entitled to assimilate to itself the expansive properties of the common law than the law of evidence, to be used as an instrument to detect and apply the actual truth of events, to the ever-varying aspects and exigencies of the business of life. Science, art, experience and the usages growing up with or employed in perfecting or managing trade, manufactures, productions, or the ramified operations of interchange of commodities, are from time to time unfolding and throwing strong and clear lights upon subjects once veiled in obscurity, and in my opinion the law can rightfully, and in the exercise of its high functions should freely employ these instrumentalities in searching for and applying their teachings in all controversies in respect to rights or liabilities between man and man, or governments and individuals.

In the earlier seizures and controversies under the Slave-trade acts, vessels employed in the trade were found, fitted out with arrangements so manifestly designed for that business that the circumstantial proofs furnished by these preparations and equipment were nearly equivalent to positive testimony. The species of indirect or circumstantial proofs of that order, and then generally regarded as necessary to a conviction, were made public law by the treaty between England and Spain, so far as those high contracting parties were concerned, and were generally acquiesced in by the Courts of the United States as laying down a safe rule of evidence. (The *Butterfly*, District Court Southern District of New-York, Dec. 6, 1840.) It soon grew almost into the course of the Courts to look for and demand that extreme force of circumstantial evidence, to inflict the condemnation of a vessel upon presumptive proofs alone. Very soon slave-traders discarded sets of manacles as part of their preparation. A slave deck was no longer found laid in the vessel, or prepared for putting down. She exposed no longer an extraordinary supply of provisions, medicines or implements specially adapted to the use of slaves or other conveniences peculiar to the trade, except perhaps, large supplies of water or water casks so as to expose an examination of the ship or a mere inspection of her outfit, to become very forcible evidence of her business and destination. For years past these insignia of slaves, except supplies of water, have disappeared from vessels detected in the trade and laden with slaves on actual transportation, and it has become notorious, from publications of writers thoroughly conversant with the course of the business, from proofs in Courts of Justice on the trial of vessels seized for violations of the laws, from public documents and the decisions in cases of the arrest of vessels for the offence, that slaving-vessels are now employed in the trade, fitted and cleared at ports abroad and in this country openly, with the appearances of lawful traders, carrying substantially like cargoes and equipments as those which pursue a lawful trade upon the Coast of Africa and that on their arrival out at points where slave cargoes are collected, the ship is *impromptu* put in a state to receive the victims on board, and is thus enabled often in one hour's time to become transmuted from the fitment and aspect of an honest trader to a slaver under way, laden with hundreds of human beings on transportation to a foreign market as merchadise (Canot's Narrative of the Slave-trade; Dr. Foote's Notes on Africa: Exec. Doc., 2d Sept., 28th Cong., No. 148; The *Butterfly* above cited; The bark *Laurens*—U. S. Dist. Court, July, 1849.)

This new practice of discarding from the preparation of slavers most of the insignia of their real design, and, on the contrary, giving them the semblance of lawful traders, yet possessing the faculty of using at any time in that condition the means necessary to accomplish their nefarious object, appeals impressively to justice to put in active service all the capabilities of the law of evidence in order to thwart the attempted imposition and crime so attempted to be carried out.

Accordingly, in support and accordance with the doctrine that when the conduct on the part of the Government creates *strong and well-grounded suspicions* that a vessel seized is being employed in the Slave trade, was fitted out or fitting out for that purpose, the decisions in this Court have been uniform and distinct that such evidence must produce her conviction and condemnation, unless rebutted by clear and satisfactory proofs on the part of the claimants, showing her voyage to be a lawful one. This doctrine was largely commented on in the case of the bark *Laurens*, in 1849, (before cited,) and authorities and reasons in support of it were adduced. The Court in its decision declared that the Government having shown a *strong suspicion* that the vessel was to be dispatched on a slaving voyage, and that the claimants were knowingly engaged in that voyage, and they having produced no proof to the contrary, the vessel and cargo must be condemned as forfeited. Nine years after the Circuit Court enforced the same principle in the cases of the *Butterfly* and the *Catharine*, (2 Paine's C. C. R., 747.) The same rule of evidence was applied by Judge Hall, sitting in this Court in the case of the bark *Orion*, and the vessel was condemned to forfeiture upon suspicions of culpability, not bviated by exculpatory proofs on the part of the claimant.

The doctrine adopted by Judge Ingersoll has only been admitted here in cases where he reliable proofs on the part of the prosecution were wholly circumstantial and indirect, and amounted to no more than that the outfit and preparation of the vessel seized was of a nature to qualify her for an honest voyage or to be readily perverted to an illicit one. Then the principle prevailed in favor of the party accused that if no preponderance of proofs existed in the cause either way, the presumption of innocence should inure to the acquittal of vessel and cargo. (The brig *Susan*, the bark *Panchita*, the brig *Ellen*, the bark *Chancellor*.) Notwithstanding such acquittals, it was quite usual that in view of the facts before the seizing officer at the time of arrest, the Court would order certificates of reasonable or probable cause of seizure in protection of the official acts done *ex parte* on such evidence.

This exposition of the law of evidence applicable to the cause on prosecution, leads to the consideration of the proofs as presented to the Court. It is not controverted on the part of the claimant, that the vessel is of the class and general equipment of those which are notoriously employed in the Slave-trade, nor that the cargo on board her is essentially composed of articles sent to the coast of Africa with slave vessels, and furnishing a means of purchasing slaves on the coast. But it is insisted upon the evidence and facts undisputed, in the trade and commerce of the country, that vessels and cargoes every way similar to those seized in this case, are constantly employed in carrying on a lawful trade, to a large value, with Africa by merchants in this country; that every article in the vessel, or on her manifest was adapted in that market to a legitimate trade in the natural products of that country, palm oil, hides, gold dust, ivory, &c., large quantities of which are there obtained constantly for importation into this country in the ordinary modes of purchase and exchange.

The claimant also gives forcible proofs, conducing to show that the manifests of the vessel found with her, or offered for her clearance, comports in all important particulars with those sent out without objection at our Custom houses, by traders and houses here of unquestioned character and integrity, and are, of themselves, staple articles of use and consumption by the inhabitants of that country. It is claimed that these proofs place the present expedition on an equal footing with the most unexceptionable commercial adventures to that region, and that in presumption of law the voyage must be held a lawful one on that evidence, unless the Government has produced on its part other and overpowering proofs, showing irrefragibly that it was of a contrary character. The remarks already made indicate the judgment of the Court, that accepting the proposition of the claimant that the direct circumstances in the case, that is, the implication and inference legally arising from the preparation and destination alone, of the vessel are in equipoise, and in that condition would not authorize the conviction and forfeiture of vessel or cargo, still that the conclusion drawn from such facts by the claimant is not justified by law and that it is not necessary for the Government to produce any extraordinary force of proofs to change such balance in the evidence any class of facts or circumstances, or a single one affording reasons for a strong presumption that the voyage was put on foot for the purpose of taking and carrying slaves against the provisions of the statute are erred to, will effectually change the supposed equilibrium in the evidence, and cast upon the claimant the burden of proving that the preparation and acts done towards the voyage were honest and lawful in their intent and character.

The circumstances offered in proof by the Government to this end are, therefore, to be examined and passed upon. Outside of intrinsic proofs derived from the items of lading, the interior arrangements and destination of the vessel, her officers and crew, and the marked facility with which she might drop her honest mercantile semblance, and clothed with every necessary means of taking on board and transporting a cargo of slaves, there are several particulars in proof conducing to denote concealed and culpable purpose in arranging and setting forward the enterprise, and in my opinion sufficiently suspicious connected with the fitment and destination of the vessel to demand clearer and fuller proofs from the claimant than have been given respecting the purpose of the voyage.

The statutes upon which the libel of information is founded make the *purpose and intent* with which the vessel is fitted out, the gravamen of the misfeasance interdicted. The acts done are not specifically offences of themselves, but under the statutes, and become criminating to the accused only in so far as they manifest and establish that the promoted purpose actuated him in setting on foot the adventure. (12 Wheat., 460; 14 Peters, 475; 2 Paines C. C. R., 2 Cowen and Hill's Notes to Phillip's Ev., 294-298.)

I do not, however, consider it important to proceed to a labored discussion upon he details of the evidence offered to that point, in order to evince he justness of the conclusions drawn from the the whole cases. It will be sufficient to indicate the facts standing out most prominently upon the proofs, and point out the inferences reasonably to be deduced from them in their relation to the preparation and employment of the bark for the voyage it was designed she should undertake, and to determine whether such a state of the undertaking is thus presented as to cast the responsibility upon the claimant of furnishing satisfactory evidence that the enterprise was an innocent and lawful one.

Looking at the vessel on her arrival in this port in May last as being the *bona fide* property of owners resident in Baltimore, and seeking a market here, the inquiry is pertinent and material whether the ownership set up by the claimant was acquired in an open mercantile manner, or if it is clouded with circumstances calculated to raise a persuasion that the transaction was covert and unreal, with the purpose among the parties to it to falsify the true object of the supposed sale, and mislead inquiries as to those under whose auspices it was conducted.

The bark arrived at this port from Havana May 17, 1860, with a cargo of spirits, sugar, &c., consigned from persons at that place to Antonio Roe and Robert & Williams, of New-York. She was within one week sold to the present claimant for a consideration of $1,400 cash, and there is strong probable cause for believing that a part of her lading from Cuba was transshipped to and composed a considerable portion of her cargo for the voyage in question shipped in the name of José Hernandez, the two being correspondent in kind. The claimant omits to obtain from Roe or Robert & Williams, such consignees of the inward cargo, or from Hernandez the shipper of the present outward one, any proofs or certificate whether they are not the same merchandise, and continued on this voyage on a common account between themselves, or with the master or his agents. The claimant declared in his affidavit, read in Court on an incidental motion in this cause, that he had chartered the vessel for the voyage to the shipper of the cargo, the shipper's manifest of cargo is sworn to by him personally before a Deputy Collector of this port on the 3d of July, 1860 * * * * * On the trial of the cause no testimony was given respecting the ownership or possession of the cargo further than that it was laden on the bark by stevedores, at the charge of the vessel. Inquiry was made on the trial of witnesses for an identification of Lake, the claimant, whether he was a merchant or even a resident of the City of New-York or Brooklyn or a person known in either vicinity. No person testified to any knowledge of him except the Broker who conducted for him the business of entering and clearing this vessel, in his behalf, at the Custom-house, and he possessed no other knowledge of his residence than having met him in the streets of this City, and seen him at the Custom-house. It was also shown on the trial, by the plaintiffs, that Lake could not be found to serve with a subpœna to appear as a witness at this trial, and his counsel being appealed to to produce him in Court, or state his residence or where he may be now found, made no disclosure or direct response to that demand. He had asserted in an affidavit that he had chartered the vessel for the voyage but on the trial does not produce the charter party or prove to whom or for what voyage it was given, nor how he was carrier of the cargo. The shipper of the cargo, though attesting to the manifest in this port, interposes no claim for it nor does he give evidence in Court respecting its present ownership or consignment, and without clear proof of this fact it is not to be supposed that the owner of the vessel carried it to use her in his own name and right as carrier of the cargo.

Smith, who acted as Lake's broker in transactions at the Custom-house, in relation to this voyage and other voyages to the coast of Africa for other parties, is proved by Degraw, a clearance clerk at the Custom-house, to have declared to him, the same day the vessel was seized in this cause, that he was about to clear another slaver for the coast of Africa, and that was said an hour or two before the clearance of the *Kate* on her last voyage was applied for and refused at the Custom-house. The same witness also swears to declarations made by Smith to him in the Custom-house, in reference to slaving vessels and to his having obtained facilities for their clearance by means of gratuities to clerks in money. This testimony was objected to by the claimant as incompetent because Smith could not, by his declarations, apart from the claimant, affect the conduct or interests of the latter, and Smith, moreover, on re-examination, explicitly contradicted the statement of Degraw that he ever proffered money to the latter as an inducement to him to render any improper services in the Custom-house He admits he did from time to time let Degraw and other Custom-house clerks have sums of money which he loaned them without any expectation of a return of such moneys, as an acknowledgment for facilities accorded him there. Admitting that the testimony stands balanced as to the object and purpose of Smith in giving Degraw $20 cash on the day of the first clearance of the *Kate* at the Custom-house, and the promise to him of after donations for like services there, Smith was at the time acting as agent of this claimant, and fair as his conduct was in furtherance of that agency his declarations concomitant upon the acts would be admissible evidence against the claimant and his expectation of receiving facilities from officials acting in the custom-house, in consideration of what he terms gratuitous loans of money to them, avowed in his examination in Court, casts a shade over the integrity of his dealings in the matter, which will prevent the Court allowing credit to his oath in preference to that of Degraw, in relation to the facts and declarations between them in the Custom-house

These facts and circumstances raise a strong suspicion that the claimant, Lake, was not a resident merchant in the place, or that the voyage in fact the danger of the voyage on foot on this occasion, and the law justly requires that he should relieve himself from that suspicion, and prove that he was *bona fide* owner of the vessel, and had some correspondence or acquaintance on the Coast of Africa, through which he was enabled to conduct and was conducting the business within the plan of the voyage declared upon the ship's papers, and that the proceeding was not a color and subterfuge to promote an illicit enterprise in favor of some charterer or other person whose connection with it are concealed.

The master of the vessel and his first mate were foreigners, and here is evidence that other members of the crew were apparently such also. No proof is given of the character or former employment of the master; he has not been presented by the claimant as a witness, nor could he be found by the libelants, and subpœnaed on their part for this trial. His instructions for the voyage have not been given in evidence by the claimant, and, indeed, no other important fact has been proved under the claim, than that the cargo is one which corresponds in character with those employed in lawful trade on the coast. It must palpably be in the power of the claimant, if owner of the vessel to supply full evidence in refutation of these suspicions, and to show that the vessel was employed in an honest course of business; and I think his failure to do so leaves the case subject to strong presumption against the integrity of the voyage.

And her circumstance appeared upon the proofs in this cause, calculated further to fasten upon the proceedings of the vessel in entering upon the voyage, marks of secrecy and deception in the composition of the ship's company, which demand a full and satisfactory explanation from the claimant.

The vessel was got under way to sea from her place of lading in the harbor, and her master procured a steam tug here to put him on board her on her way out. He then followed her down the bay, and was placed on board her by the tug. An individual by the name of Henrico Da Costa went off on the tug from the City at the same time with the master of the vessel, to be placed on board also after she was out in the Narrows. The baggage of Da Costa was in the cabin of the bark, going out to sea with her. The master and Da Costa after the vessel was seized, affected to be strangers to each other, and avoided all open communications together during their return to the City, but the master took charge of the baggage of Da Costa on the return of the *Kate* under seizure, and had delivered it to him from the Marshal's possession some days afterwards; and the evidence was strong that the two were acquainted and acting under a mutual understanding, and it leaves no reasonable doubt that they were in concert in the voyage Da Costa, when arrested, denied his identity, and assumed a different name. It was clearly established in the course of the proceedings before the Court on his arrest, that he was ready Da Costa, and it was also shown that he had been previously arrested and indicted in this Court for being engaged in the Slave-trade on a vessel fitted out and sent from this port, which prosecution is still pending. Neither Da Costa nor the master were called by the claimant to testify in this cause and prove the innocency of their connection with the vessel on this voyage, or that the employment of the vessel was a lawful one. It was the business of the claimant to explain and clear away these dubious circumstances by the testimony of these parties who, in presumption of law, were at his call, either to be examined on depositions or openly in Court. Failing to do this, he is most rightfully subject to the legal consequence resulting from his own omission to lay such excusatory or explanatory testimony before the Court, which is to turn the presumption in support of the charge in the libel instead of in favor of the innocence of the voyage.

Accordingly, these suspicions hanging over the enterprise, unexplained by the claimant, with the evidence in his hands or at his command, the supposed equilibrium of proof as to the nature and purpose of the voyage resting on the force and effect of the ordinary presumption, is reversed, and the claimant is under the necessity of supporting by superior proofs on his side the lawfulness and integrity of the preparation of the vessel and of her employment on the intended voyage, or the judgment of the Court must be for the libelants and against the defence. From a careful consideration of the evidence and principles of law before me applicable to the case, I am of opinion that the libelants are entitled to the condemnation and sale of the vessel and cargo, and direct a decree to be entered to that end.

Surrogate's Court.

THE BLANKMAN WILL CONTEST.

Matter of the Probate of the Will of Augusta J. Blankman.—This case came up again before the Surrogate, the contestants proceeding with their testimony, intended to show that the names of the dead witness, Mr. Maillard, and of the testatrix were not genuine.

Mr. Baker, a member of the firm of Freeland, Squires & Co., was further cross-examined, but no additional evidence of importance was elicited.

Oscar Simmons, a salesman in the employ of Cummings, Simpson & Armstrong, wholesale dry goods dealers, No. 279 Broadway, testified that he knew Maillard six or seven years, and that for about five and a half months he was in the employ of the Express Company, of which Maillard was Superintendent; witness testified that he had often seen Maillard write pretty much every day while in his employ, and that in his opinion the signature of Maillard attached to the will was never written by him. This was his testimony substantially.

The next witness placed upon the stand was Wm. H Thompson, President of the Mercantile Insurance Company in this City. The following is his testimony he being examined by Mr. Clinton:

William H. Thompson, sworn for contestants.

Question—Are you President of any Insurance Company in this City—if so, state what? *Answer*—I am President of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company.

Q.—Please state your residence? A.—No. 122 West Twenty-third street, in this City.

Q.—Had the deceased (in this case known as Jane A Blankman) any business transactions under the name of J. Augusta Bennett with the Insurance Company of which you are President (modified.) Did the deceased (Jane A. Blankman) have any business transactions in your Insurance Company—and if so, under what name? A.—Either Mrs. or Miss J. Augusta Bennett transferred some stock standing in her name in our company to Mrs. or Miss Jane Augusta Blankman, or to Jane Augusta Blankman, without any Mister or Mrs. to it.

Mr. Hall objected to this testimony.

Q.—Have you seen her write? A.—I have seen her write her name to a dividend receipt.

Q—Have you seen her receipts for dividends of stock in your company?

[Mr. Clinton proposes to prove that witness is familiar with her handwriting from having seen her write and seen her signatures.]

A.—Yes, Sir

Q—Have you seen such receipts signed with her name? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Upon the books of your Insurance Company?

A.—Her signatures attached to our book as a receipt for the dividends collected by her.

Q.—Did you see her write those receipts, or any of them? A.—I saw her write the whole of them; I pay the dividends myself—that is a part of my duty as President.

Q—Did Edmon Blankman at any time, and if so when, call upon you in relation to transferring such stock or any of it from the name of J. Augusta Bennett to the name of Jane A. Blankman? A.—He did in 1860; I think it was the 9th of August, 1860.

Q—Had you any conversation with him upon that subject, if so, please state it? A.—I asked him when he transferred this stock who this Jane A. Blankman was.

Proponent's counsel objected to the declarations of Mr. Blankman

Surrogate allowed the question.

A.—I asked Mr. Blankman who this lady was for the purpose of ascertaining the location of the stockholder, and whether Mrs. Bennett was the wife of Edmon Blankman; he said she was his sister; he then asked he form and manner of collecting dividends, as Miss Bennett was going to Europe, (or Mrs. Bennett, whichever she was.)

Q—Have you in the manner you have stated, acquired any knowledge of the hand writing of Mrs. Blankman?

Mr Hall for proponents, objected, on the ground that it was for the Court and not the witness to determine.

Q.—Before you made the transfer of stock to Jane A. Blankman did you make any examination as to the signatures of Mrs. Bennett?

Objected to and question withdrawn.

Q.—Be kind enough to look at what purports to be the signature of Jane A. Blankman, (now shown you,) and say whether, in your opinion, that is in her handwriting?

Mr. Hall objects. Question admitted. Decision on its admissibility reserved.

A.—I should rather think not; Mrs. Bennett wrote a straightforward hand; her letters were upright; she never to k her pen off the paper in writing a letter; the form of the large letters is not like hers; neither are the small ones; the "A" here appears to be written in a tremulous hand; the "J" appears to be altered at the top; the "J" brought down after making it once—a piece added to it; it appeared to have been mended at the bottom; the capital "B" is not like hers—not like any signature I have seen her write; the capital "A" is broader at the bottom, and has a turn at the bottom which hers did not, and has a crook at the commencement of the "A," which hers has not; she commenced with just a dash up; she commenced and her pen went straight up; the letters in Blankman here are not close together; there is a stop space here between the "l" and "a," and between the "n" and "k"; in her signature she connected her letters together.

Q.—Be good enough to look at letter "l" A.—It looks as though it had been made twice—as if it had been made and then made over again.

By the Surrogate—What is called "patching," or "pointing?"

Witness—These letters lean forward more than hers; hers were upright.

Q.—Be good enough to state whether the general character of the signature to the will is unlike the general character of her writing, as far as you have observed?

(Subject to objection of Mr. Hall.) A.—Totally unlike her writing.

Cross-examination—Q.—Have you ever seen that lady write "Jane A. Blankman?" A.—I stated distinctly before I had only seen her write J. Augusta Bennett.

Q.—How many signatures dividends in the course of the year do you take receipts or signatures for? A.—From 270 to 300 a year,—being two dividends a year.

Q.—How many times have you seen this lady sign her name? A.—Four, at least. I think that is all the dividends she collected.

Q.—Have you seen the signature to the will before to-day, and if so, when and where? A.—Yes, in the Surrogate's Office. Cannot tell the time; a month or six weeks ago. I should think.

Q.—Since this signature was first brought to your notice, have you looked at the dividend signatures at your office? A.—I looked before an since. I would state further, that I would know the signature without looking from the peculiarly of her handwriting.

Q.—When you looked at the signature here was anybody with you.—any professional gentleman? A.—Yes, Sir; Mr. Wood, one of the counsel.

Mr. Hall here renewed his motion to strike out the testimony of this witness. The matter was reserved by the Surrogate.

Adjourned to 22d inst., at 12 M.

Injunction Denied against the Croton Board.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Proprietors of the Smithsonian House vs. *The Croton Aqueduct Board.*—This case was stated in full in yesterday's TIMES. The motion was for an injunction to restrain the defendants from cutting off the supply of water from the Smithsonian House. The plaintiffs allege that the defendants had overcharged them in their bills, and the defendants threatened to cut off the supply unless the bills were paid.

The Court now decides that there is no ground for an injunction, and, therefore, deny the motion with $10 costs to abide the event.

Liability of Hotel-Keepers—What Valuables must be Deposited in the Safe.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woo ruff.

Thomas C. Fern vs. *Simeon Leland et al.*—This action is brought by the plaintiff against the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel to recover the sum of $222, the value of certain jewelry, money, &c., alleged to have been stolen from the plaintiff and his wife while staying as guests at the hotel in the month of August, 1857.

The plaintiff and his wife arrived at the hotel on the 6th of August, and on the 7th they found they had lost some of their jewelry, and on the 11th they discovered a further loss.

The defendants deny that the loss, if any, was the result of their negligence, and aver that they had a safe provided for keeping valuable articles belonging to their guests, and had given the plaintiff due notice of this fact. The jury rendered a verdict for the defendants.

It may be well to state that the Court charged the jury that, as the law stood at present, a person stopping at a hotel as a guest is obliged, on retiring at night, to leave all his money, jewelry, and other valuables with the clerk to be put into the safe, provided for that purpose by the hotel, in order to make the proprietors of the hotel liable in case of a loss; that he could construe the law as it stood at present in no other way.

KNOX & MASON, for plaintiff; H. D. Townsend for defendant.

The Services of an Architect.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Richard M. Hunt vs *Eleazer Parmly*—This action is brought by the plaintiff to recover $1,450 for his services, alleged to have been rendered to the defendant as an architect, in drafting the design and superintending the erection of the building No. 17 West Thirty-eighth street

The defendant denies that the plaintiff ever rendered him any services at his request, but admits that the house was built upon his property.

It appears that the house was erected for a friend of the defendant, one T. P. Rositer. The defendant alleges that at the suggestion of the plaintiff and under the personal direction of Rositer certain alterations were made in the original design of the building which was not to add materially to the expense of the building, and was to be a great improvement; that the defendant for these services had paid the plaintiff $300, but that the plaintiff and Rositer while the defendant was in the country, had ordered great changes in the construction of the building, contrary to his express instructions, which had made the building cost $40,000 instead of $25,000—the amount which he had intended to expend upon its construction. The defendant also alleged that the plaintiff, for the purpose of getting his name up as an architect, had built a peculiar facade upon the front of the building, which he had agreed to pay for, but had not done so, and the defendant set up these items as a counter claim.

The plaintiff testified that there were some peculiar features in the construction of the building, which made the work peculiarly laborious. Among these was a peculiar system of stair-cases and doors, by which an individual could go over the house without being observed, and a room on the ground floor which, in fact, included the first and second stories, and had a railing around it.

The case is still on.

James T. Brady, Starr and Sedgwick, for plaintiff; Daniel Lord, for defendant.

Matrimonial Wars—The Pains and Penalties.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Elizabeth Dietz vs. *Frederick Dietz.*—In this case the plaintiff originally brought an action for divorce against the defendant, charging him with extreme cruelty, and obtained an allowance of alimony in the sum of $2 per week pending the result of the action. When the suit was tried the plaintiff was unable to show more than one instance of cruelty, and the Court (Justice MONCRIEF, of the Superior Court,) held that one act of cruelty was not sufficient to constitute a cause for divorce, and rendered judgment for the defendant. The plaintiff then offered to live with the defendant, but he refused to allow her to do so, and also refused to pay the $2 per week alimony. The plaintiff then entered a complaint against the defendant, for abandonment, and upon that charge caused him to be locked up in the Tombs. Justice STEERS giving him the alternative—go to the lock-up or pay $3 per week to his wife for her support—for which latter performance, bonds were required. Defendant went to the Tombs, and this was a writ of *habeas corpus*, seeking to discharge him.

The Court, after hearing the case, decided as follows:

The case in 1 Parker R., settles no principle that will authorize an inquiry into the guilt or offence of the prisoner. The matter of Devine involved a jurisdictional question.

If Deitz thinks that the judgment of the Justice is erroneous, he must go before an appellate tribunal.

On *habeas corpus* the merits of the principal charge on which the prisoner is confined is not the subject of inquiry.

The question on which the defendant desires to controvert the return tends to show, as he alleges, that the Justice decided erroneously. This is not permitted.

The return shows a lawful conviction and commitment. They are conclusive upon the case of Deitz on this *habeas corpus*. The writ is discharged.

Thomas Dunphy and E. L. Hearnefor petitioner; Thomas G. Sherman for complainant, J Francis Walton of counsel; John M. Harrington for Almshouse Department.

Contest for the Custody of a Child—Habeas Corpus.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

In the matter of Agnes McNulty.—This was a *habeas corpus*, issued upon the petition of Mary McNulty, the mother of Agnes, and directed to the father of said Agnes, requiring him to produce the child before Justice Leonard, and certify the cause of her restraint.

The child was duly produced in Court, and the father filed the customary return, alleging that he had separated from his wife, and that this writ was prosecuted by her; that as against all the world, except his wife, he had lawful authority to retain the care and custody of his child; that his wife was a confirmed inebriate, and unfit to have the care and control of the child. He further averred that his means were ample and sufficient to support and maintain the child, and concluded with the hope that he could retain her in a manner by which she might fill an honorable position in life. The petitioner, without traversing or demurring to the return, applied for a postponement, which the respondent opposed, on the ground that the application was intended to annoy the husband, and subject him to additional expense. Justice LEONARD, however, allowed the adjournment, but allowed the testimony of several witnesses of the respondent to be taken. This testimony was mainly upon the business of the respondent, and his ability to support the child.

Jonas B. Phillips, for petitioner: J. Francis Walton, for respondent.

Court of General Sessions.

CONTINUATION OF SHEPHERD'S TRIAL FOR ARSON.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, the trial of Shepherd for arson, commenced on the previous day, was continued.

Henry Trimmer, as on the former trials, testified that he lived at the time of the fire in rear of the prisoner's house; he is a carpenter, and built the prisoner's house, which was worth $50; prisoner had offered to sell it to the witness for $25; before the fire the prisoner had removed some mahogany bannisters from the house, and supplied their place with pine ones; a year before the fire he had said to witness "I will get the house insured, and then it may go to ——, it isn't worth anything; after the fire he said he had lost some money in the ruins, some gold, and his wife's watch; he and the witness searched among the ashes and found a five cent piece.

Rev. Nelson Palmer testified that at the time of the fire he lived at Harlem; the prisoner had a house in Harlem when the witness went there to live; before the fire the witness had stated his intention to move there; for some time he and his wife had been in the habit of coming there and cultivating the garden; on the day after the fire, witness saw the prisoner walking back and forth in his garden, apparently in trouble; witness went to see what was the matter, when the prisoner said: "They have burned my house and my wife—what shall I do?" he also added that he had been a German living in the lower part of his house, who, having been accused by the prisoner with stealing from him, had threatened revenge; "And now," added the prisoner, "they have burnt my house, and will burn this one;" he also asked the witness to keep some of his property in his house; he said that he had escaped from the fire by the window, having excavated to take his wife with him, until the flames compelled him to let go his hold; she was able to jump from the window; the prisoner's face at the time was blistered by a burn, and his whiskers were singed; witness gave him a trunk to put some things in for security; he took it away, and shortly returned with his wife and a lady's jewel-box; he had had no refreshment that day, and was persuaded by the witness to take tea with him

Lucy Kreshan testified that she lived in the family of the last witness at the time of the fire, she corroborated his statements in regard to the prisoner's actions and appearance and to the fact of his bringing a trunk there; in the trunk were white clothes, and some ladies' dresses

Peter Boxart testified that he lived near the prisoner and saw the fire; it seemed to be burning in the upper part and on the roof of the house; witness had known the prisoner and his wife to quarrel sometimes. In other respects he corroborated the general testimony concerning the character of the burning, and the prisoner's behavior at the time.

In proof of the same matters Mrs. Dickey and Julia Helter also testified, but brought out no new matters of interest. While the case was pending the Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the trial will proceed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Brush et al.* vs. *Mullen.*—Order of arrest vacated.

Habeas Corpus of Frederick Deitz.—Writ discharged.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Meade* vs. *Pine.*—Motion granted conditionally.

POLICE REPORTS.

FORGERY ON THE CHEMICAL BANK.

Chas. Whelpley, residing at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, was arraigned on Thursday, by officer Holland, of the Lower Police Court, charged with having forged the name of Dr. Thos. Tumblety, residing at the same hotel to a check for $400 on the Chemical Bank, and drawing the money for the same. The accused, it appears, filled up a check for $100 at the request of Mr. Tumblety, which check that gentleman signed and got cashed. Three days afterwards the accused, as alleged, drew up a check for $100, forged the name of Mr. T. to it and got the money. The hand-writing in both checks is very similar, and the signature is an imitation of the genuine. This is all the proof that appears thus far against the accused. He was taken before Justice OSBORN, and locked up to await examination.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

A young man named Henry Wilcox, was arrested yesterday, charged with passing a counterfeit $3 bill on the Bank of New-England, at East Haddam, Mass., to Philip Gottholdt, of No. 216 Tenth-avenue. The accused was committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH to answer.

A NEW PHASE OF COERCION.

Christian Wilbager, a German, was arrested yesterday, charged with having, by means of a threat, induced John Walter, of No. 134 Leonard-street, to sign a receipt for $70, which the accused owed him. It appears that he threatened to have a friend of Walter arrested for theft unless the receipt was signed, and the latter, to save his friend, signed the paper. The accused was held by Justice OSBORN to answer.

A SNATCH THIEF.

James Johnson was arrested yesterday for snatching a wallet from the hand of Mrs. Anna Mo int, residing at No. 108 Lexington-avenue, and attempting to run away with it. He had asked the lady for a few pennies, and she was about to get them from the wallet, when he seized it and ran, but was stopped by an officer and arrested. Justice QUACKENBUSH locked him up for trial.

REPLENISHING HIS WARDROBE.

A man named Charles J. Sampson was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing $50 worth of clothing from the house of Mr. James Barry, No. 488 Pearl-street. A portion of the property was found on his person, and he was locked up by Justice OSBORNE.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT LORD & TAYLOR'S.

An inquest was held, yesterday, upon the body of James Hogan, late an employe of Messrs. Lord & Taylor, who died from injuries received at their establishment a few days ago. It appears that he was leaning over the railing around the hoistway, when the elevating platform descended rather rapidly, and struck him upon the head, causing fatal injuries. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was rendered.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

The body of an unknown man was found on Thursday in the East River, near Pier No. 4, and an inquest will be held upon it to-day. Deceased was about 45 years of years, and was dressed in dark clothes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 21.

$2,000 U. S. 5s, '65	89	100 Erie Railroad	31⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s, '68	98	425 do	31⅜
3,500 Treas. 12 3-10c. Nts.	102⅛	30 do	b30 31⅜
30,000 Treas. 10 3-10c. Nts.	100⅜	300 Harlem R. Pref.	38
5,000 Fund. R. 3d M. Bs	86	200 do	b30 38
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	97	200 do	37⅜
1,000 La C. & M. L. G. Bs	18	50 do	b15 37⅜
3,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st m.	39	200 do	s30 37⅜
20 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	84⅜	200 Reading Railroad	42⅜
50 do	s10 84	325 Chi. & R. Is. R.	57⅛
20 do	84	100 do	s30 57
50 Hud. River R.	s30 43⅜	329 Mich. Central R.	56⅝
50 do	44	50 do	s10 56⅝
20 do	43⅜	50 do	s30 56⅝
150 do	43⅜	50 do	b30 56⅝
500 Harlem R.	b30 15⅜	25 Panama Railroad	114

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 22 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at $1 ea h, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JACK CADE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OTHELLO—KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—CENTRAL PARK.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—HARLEQUIN JACK—RAISING THE WIND—HORSESHOE ROBINSON.

BOWERY THEATRE—PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—HORSESHOE ROBINSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

HOOLEY AND CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—PAGE'S "VENUS."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. LINCOLN quietly left the Astor House yesterday morning shortly after 8 o'clock, and without formal adieu left for Washington *viâ* Jersey City. He was met on the boat by a deputation from the Jersey City Common Council, and welcomed by Alderman HARDENBERGH. The vast dépôt was crowded to excess, and resounded with cheers as Mayor VAN VORST received Mr. LINCOLN on behalf of the city, and Hon. WM. L. DAYTON received him on behalf of the State. Mr. LINCOLN received the ovation with becoming modesty, and spoke briefly as usual. The Jersey police were utterly incapable of protecting the President from the pressure of the crowd. The train started at exactly half-past nine for Newark, at which place also his reception was enthusiastic, though his stay was necessarily short. At Trenton he visited the State-house, and made speeches before the Senate and House—the latter of which, especially, was significant and important. It was the longest which he has yet made, and contained allusions to the national troubles, which called out the most decided demonstrations of approbation. The Presidential party reached Philadelphia at 4 o'clock P. M., and was escorted in procession to the Continental Hotel, where Mr. LINCOLN was introduced to the people by the Mayor, and made a brief speech.

The Peace Conference spent the day yesterday in animated debate on the various propositions advanced for the settlement of the National troubles, but adjourned again without a vote. It seems to be generally understood, however, that a vote will be taken to-day, the occasion—the Anniversary of the Birthday of WASHINGTON—being considered auspicious. It is totally impossible to conjecture what the result of the voting may be, but it will probably be the adoption of something similar to the majority report of the Special Committee by a very small majority.

Our reports from Montgomery indicate that the Southern Congress are finding some difficulty in determining exactly how they are to raise sufficient revenue to carry on their newly-inaugurated Government. A resolution has been introduced and adopted, instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of *levying an export duty on cotton*. Should such a measure be carried into effect, it will hardly be in accordance with the preconceived notions of "free trade" in the Southern Confederacy. "President" DAVIS yesterday sent in some of his nominations for the Cabinet. They are as follows: Mr. TOOMBS for Secretary of State; Mr. MEMMINGER for Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. L. POPE WALKER for Secretary of War.

Mr. COLFAX's bill, providing for the discontinuance of the postal service in those localities where it is likely to be interfered with, was discussed in the higher branch of Congress yesterday. Speeches were made by Messrs. HUNTER of Virginia, DOOLITTLE of Wisconsin, FESSENDEN of Maine, DOUGLAS of Illinois, and GREEN of Missouri. Mr. HUNTER took the ground that if the seceded States were still to be considered as members of the Union, Congress had no right to cut off their postal facilities. He believed it would lead to using force against those States. Mr. DOOLITTLE argued that it was a measure of peace, and would tend to prevent collision. Mr. FESSENDEN took the same ground, as did also Mr. DOUGLAS, and Mr. GREEN. The bill was not finally disposed of, but gave way to the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, which in turn was postponed for an Executive Session, which continued three hours. The Senate held an evening session, and debated the Crittenden plan of adjusting the National difficulties. In the House, a report was made from the Special Committee of five on the President's Message of the 8th of January, relative to the disposition of the vessels of the Navy so as to leave the whole Atlantic coast unprotected. They also reported a resolution of censure against the Secretary of the Navy for accepting, without inquiry, the resignations of those officers of the Navy who propose to take up arms against the Federal Government. Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee, gave notice that he should soon ask for a vote on the resolution. The House then considered Mr. STANTON'S Volunteer bill, and Mr. BOCOCK of Virginia, concluded his speech, commenced on Wednesday. He was followed by Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, who denounced Mr. BOCOCK'S remarks as claptrap, intended to influence the action of the Peace Conference. The morning hour having expired, the report of the Committee of Thirty-three was considered, and Mr. BARRETT, of Missouri, made a speech condemning the course of the Republican Party, but denouncing the policy of secession. Subsequently the Senate bill providing for the payment of the expenses incurred in the Indian wars in Oregon and Washington, was taken up. A proposition to refer the settlement of the account to Gens. SCOTT and WOOL, called up Mr. PRYOR, of Virginia, who made a characteristic attack upon these two heroes. Finally, the amount appropriated was cut down from $3,400,000 to less than $3,000,000, but the House adjourned without taking a vote upon it. Both houses adjourned over for the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday sent to Congress, in response to a resolution of inquiry, a number of documents relating to the collection of the revenue in the seceded States and other matters of interest. He says that, so far as he is able to learn, vessels are cleared and entered in the ports of these States as formerly, but that the Collectors assume to perform their duties under the authority of their respective States, and hold the moneys received in reserve, subject to the order of those authorities.

In the Virginia State Convention, yesterday, Mr. WOODS, of Barbour, offered resolutions declaring the allegiance of the people of Virginia to the Federal Government, subordinate to that due their own State, recognizing the right of secession, and declaring that any attempt at coercion on the part of the General Government would be considered a declaration of war, to be resisted to the last extremity. The resolutions are reported to have been received with marks of favor by the Convention, and were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The Convention adjourned to Saturday.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 6th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning, and the *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool on the 7th and Londonderry on the 8th, arrived at Portland. The news is two days later than that by previous arrivals, and, though interesting, is not important. The Sardinians were doing immense damage in their bombardment of Gaeta. They had blown up several powder magazines, and caused so great a loss of life as to render it necessary for the besieged to ask a cessation of firing to give them an opportunity to bury the dead, which was granted. A decline of Cotton is reported in the Liverpool market, while Breadstuffs were quiet and steady. Consols were quoted at 91¾@91¾.

The California Overland Express passed Fort Kearney yesterday afternoon, bringing San Francisco news to the afternoon of the 6th inst. There had been several heavy failures in the dry goods trade of San Francisco, among them the houses of TAAFE, MCCAHILL & Co., and SOLOMON H. BOHN & Co. Hostilities have again commenced between the whites and Indians in the vicinity of Humboldt Bay, and thirteen of the latter are reported to have been killed in one on slaught. There has been no election of United States Senator yet.

In the State Senate yesterday Mr. BELL introduced a resolution that Hon. FRANCIS GRANGER, one of the Commissioners of this State to the Peace Conference, had misrepresented the sentiment of the State by asserting that the Republican Party would be defeated here by 100,000 majority if the election were to come off again. No action was taken on the resolution. In the House the Committee on Elections made a majority report against the claim of DENNIS MCCABE to the seat occupied by Mr. ARCULARIUS. The Appropriation bill was ordered to a third reading. The House adjourned over to Monday evening next.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, adopted a resolution offered by Alderman FROMENT, asking the opinion of Counsel to the Corporation concerning the legality of the street cleaning contract. A resolution rescinding the ordinance under which the Police authorities act in arresting street peddlers was passed. The Mayor communicated, officially, the tidings of the death of Ex-Mayor CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE, and the Board, after adopting appropriate resolutions, immediately adjourned. The Board of Councilmen authorized the issue of $250 000 of the Central Park Improvement Fund. Judge HOFFMAN was requested to compile a new edition of his work on the *Estate and Rights of the City of New-York as Proprietors*, and $2,000 was appropriated for that purpose. The Corporation counsel was directed to memorialize the Legislature for the remission to the City of the duties on foreign goods sold at auction. Resolutions of respect to the memory of Ex-Mayor LAWRENCE were adopted. The "Veterans of 1812" were voted $150, with which to celebrate WASHINGTON'S birthday. The Board concurred in a resolution to furnish members of the Common Council gold badges as insignia of office.

A decision was yesterday rendered by Judge BETTS, of the United States District Court, in the case of the slave-bark *Kate*. He decides that the vessel and cargo must be condemned and sold, and has accordingly directed that a decree shall issue to that end,

The Blankman will case was again yesterday before the Surrogate, upon which occasion the contestants attacked the signature of the testatrix to the will, contending that it also is not genuine. At Chambers of the Supreme Court Justice LEONARD refused the injunction asked by the Smithsonian Hotel against the Croton Aqueduct Board. A case was yesterday tried before Justice WOODRUFF, in the Superior Court, against the LELANDS, for jewelry alleged to have been stolen from a bride while a guest at the Metropolitan. The suit raises a question as to what jewelry shall be deposited in the safe, under the statute—whether it is required that jewelry worn on the person shall be so deposited. In the General Sessions, the third trial of SHEPHERD, for arson, was continued, and will probably be finished to-day. It was commenced on Wednesday.

The Stock Market took a turn downward yesterday, and lost nearly the whole advance of the day before. New-York Central closed 76¼ per cent. No change in Money affairs. The leading Banks held a conference on the subject of the Government Loan, to be awarded to-morrow.

Breadstuffs were more sought after, as was, also, Cotton and Whisky, at firmer prices. Groceries, Hay, hops, Tallow and Resin were in moderate demand. Hemp, Hides, Leather, metals, Oils, Pork, Beef and Whalebone were inactive. Lard was in better request at rising prices. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The President and the Crisis.

The rumor has been widely circulated that Senator SEWARD was not to go into the Cabinet—that Mr. LINCOLN had reconsidered the appointment, in view of Mr. SEWARD'S endeavors to adjust existing sectional differences, and that his place would be filled by Gov. CHASE, or some other opponent of "compromise."

The report is utterly without foundation,—but it is a fact, nevertheless, that very strenuous efforts are made by Republicans of the *Tribune* school to accomplish this result:—and the circulation of the rumor in question was one of the means resorted to for that purpose. That the endeavor will succeed no one can apprehend who knows anything of the character of Mr. LINCOLN, or who appreciates the necessities of a political organization. But it is one of the most discouraging features of the time, that, just as the Republican Party is about to assume the power for which it has been striving for so many years,—just as it has within its grasp the opportunity of effecting those reforms in our Government which are so imperatively demanded by national honor and the public good,—just as all those questions which called the party into existence are on the point of being settled in accordance with its wishes and its views,—its members should fall to warring upon each other, with far more ferocity than they have ever brought to the crusade against the common enemy. Twice was the Whig Party deprived of the fruits of the victory it had achieved, by death. A portion of the Republican Party seems determined now upon *suicide*, lest a third attempt at carrying on the Administration should be more successful.

We have very little fear that any of these malevolent machinations will succeed. Unless we have entirely mistaken the character of the man to whom we have committed our destinies, Mr. LINCOLN will prove adequate even to the trials and temptations which his professed friends have prepared for him. No President ever had greater difficulties to encounter, or a plainer path of duty and of honor opened before him. The very magnitude of the danger which it devolves upon him to avert, makes the task easy, because it augments the public sympathy and encouragement which must constitute his strength. Every patriotic citizen in the land, to whatever party he may belong, looks with eager and anxious hope to Mr. LINCOLN to dispel the clouds which hang over us, and restore peace and harmony to the Union. No President hitherto could look much beyond the limits of his own party with any expectation of applause and support. As the elections of most of our Presidents have turned on party issues, they could yield none but party fruits. If he has the ability to grasp it, the circumstances which attend Mr. LINCOLN'S advent to power, will constitute for him a felicity of fortune which not one of his predecessors has ever enjoyed. It is only in the midst of great dangers that great honors and successes are ever achieved;—but then, this is only done by men who can rise to the level of the occasion and meet the peril with an equal spirit.

We have no fear that in such a crisis as the present Mr. LINCOLN is at all likely to lend himself to the paltry schemes of selfish malignants, or to commit to partisan factions powers and faculties given him for the service and salvation of the American Union. He is the President of a People, and not of a Party. He cannot forget the rights, the interests, the sentiments of any section—nor permit himself to be made the instrument of revenging real or fancied wrongs upon sections, parties or factions. He has chosen for the leading post in his Cabinet the Statesman who has the strongest hold on the confidence and regard of the North, and who shows himself incapable of sacrificing the Union to any party or any section. He must have a very poor estimate of Mr. LINCOLN who supposes, that he can be made to retrace his steps in such a matter as this, to gratify the resentments or the jealousies which a long and successful political career must of necessity have engendered. When we know that the President has discarded Mr. SEWARD from his councils, we shall consider the Union in danger of permanent disruption. Until then, we shall believe it to be safe.

An Artificial Crisis.

There is not the slightest doubt that, in its origin and its political aspect, the present crisis is what Mr. LINCOLN styled it, an artificial one, got up by demagogues for selfish and partisan purposes. It has now grown to dimensions which render it far more formidable than it seemed likely to become at the outset, and the dangers it involves demand a graver treatment than its intrinsic character deserves. But it began and was nursed into its present proportions by the extravagant demands which the South has made upon the North. Those demands have increased year by year during a quarter of a century; and in proportion as the Slave interest becomes relatively weaker in the national councils its spirit becomes more haughty, and its exactions more unreasonable and inadmissible.

In 1847 and '48, the Southern demand was for "Popular Sovereignty." The issue then was upon the Wilmot Provisio. The Northern majority insisted that Slavery should be forever excluded from the newly acquired territories, by an act of Congress. The South resisted this policy. Its political leaders, and especially those of the Democratic Party, became the champions of popular rights, and insisted that the people of the territories should be left perfectly free to form and regulate their own affairs in their own way. The Northern Democracy yielded, and the principle of "Popular Sovereignty," after a two years' struggle, triumphed in the adoption of the Compromise of 1850.

But the South was not satisfied with this triumph over the North, as it regarded the newly-acquired Territories; and in 1854 an imperative demand was made for the application of the principle to all the Territories of the Union. A new "crisis" was gotten up. The perpetuity of the Union was threatened, and to compose the agitation, the Northern Democracy, or a portion of it, again yielded. Popular Sovereignty was then supposed to be firmly established as the policy of the Democratic Party, if not of the country. But the failure to make Kansas a Slave State, though bordering on Missouri, and scarcely touching a Free State, opened the eyes of Southern politicians to the enormity of popular rule in the Territories, and "additional guarantees" were demanded. Non-intervention, which was the watchword of the party a few years back, now became almost as odious as the Wilmot Proviso, and *intervention for the protection of Slavery was demanded.* This demand at first seemed too preposterous to be pressed upon a Northern public, but, by way of giving it dignity, and a show of justice, a partisan Supreme Court, completely under the control of slaveholding influences, was induced to give an opinion against the right of Congress or the Territorial Legislatures to exclude Slavery from the public domain.

But this opinion of the Court was not of itself sufficient, and the demand was now imperatively made that Congress should pass laws for the protection of Slavery in the Territories, so that that institution might become fundamental in them all. In the meantime, however, the Northern people became at length aroused to a sense of the degradation to which the country had been brought, by the prostitution of the Democratic Party to the slave interest, by its corruptions, and its high-handed outrages upon the rights of free labor, and the result was the overthrow of that party. A Republican President was elected, and forthwith Southern politicians double their demands. Not content with protection to Slavery in the Territories belonging to the Union, they now demand that it shall be recognized as existing in the Republic of Mexico, which is *hereafter to be acquired!*

In the name of all that is reasonable, where are these demands to stop? It is now demanded that Slavery shall be protected in the Union and out of it. Can the spirit of exaction go further? Will "the South,"—which comprehensive phrase is well understood to signify only some scores of Democratic demagogues,—be satisfied with simple protection to Slavery in all territory in the Union and beyond its limits where slaves can be profitably employed, or shall we be called upon to go a step further, and give bounties to slaveholders to carry slaves into territories?

Really we see no possible way in which the exactions of Southern demagogues can be exaggerated except by such a demand.

Mr. LINCOLN was right in saying that the crisis is artificial. It has been gotten up by disappointed demagogues, who have been driven from power by the indignant voice of an injured and outraged people. These demagogues desire no settlement, they desire no peace and harmony between the North and South, as is shown in their ever-increasing demands of concession. They now have the whole public domain open to them, without a Wilmot proviso; they have the Dred Scott decision or opinion, declaring that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislatures have power to exclude Slavery therefrom, and they *had* the guaranty of a majority in both branches of Congress to prevent the enactment of a Wilmot proviso, until the secession States voluntarily withdrew their Representatives, yet they still demand concessions.

It is evident that nothing will satisfy these secession demagogues but a restoration of their lost power. Give them back the right to plunder the Treasury, and they will again rear aloft the Star Spangled Banner and shout hosannas to the Union.

We are clearly of the opinion that the best possible settlement of the existing controversy is to deprive the secession demagogues of the bone of contention. *Let the people of New-Mexico be authorized to form a Constitution in their own way*, and the friends of the Union in the South will be furnished with a weapon which will enable them to crush the traitors in their midst, while every rational man knows that nothing will be lost to Freedom in the process. We believe that the people of the Northern and Middle Slave States are strongly attached to the Union, and that by overwhelming majorities they would vote against secession for existing causes. Still the Union feeling would be made stronger, and the secession feeling weaker, by a graceful act of conciliation, not yielded to the threats of traitors, but to the friendly appeals of the lovers of the Union.

The crisis is the artificial product of disappointed demagogues; but they have succeeded in awakening uneasiness and apprehension in the breasts of honest citizens, and it is to these we would offer measures of conciliation—not to their treacherous deceivers.

The Question of Compromise.

The Albany correspondent of the *Courier and Enquirer* aids in the general effort to confuse the public mind on the subject of compromising our national differences, by an inadequate, and, therefore, an unfair, statement of the case. He says:

"The last appointed Commissioner to the Reform Constitutional Conference, Mr. GRANGER, is in error in supposing that the State of New York would now give 100,000 majority *for compromise*. The town meetings, as they are held this Spring, do not indicate this result. It is possible that in the form of words of compromise a very different vote from that of the election of 1860 might be given, but in a plain, direct shape, such as this—a submission to the people of the question—*Shall the Constitution be so changed as to declare slaves property, and to protect slaves, as property, in the Territories?*—the vote of the State would be gigantic against the proposition?

This is unquestionably true—but it has no important bearing upon any pending issue, because no one proposes any such alterations of the Constitution. There was reason at the outset to fear that the question was about to take this shape,—that all the Slaveholding States would unite in a demand for such a recognition of Slave property as the only condition on which they would consent to remain in the Union. To such a demand not only New-York, but the whole North would, in our judgment, give a most peremptory and emphatic refusal.

But the course of events has saved us from this issue. The Gulf States, betrayed into hasty and false action by the "precipitating" policy of the Yancey and Toombs school of politicians, put themselves in such a position that they can make no demands whatever. They are compelled to take ground against all concessions, and to refuse to listen to any plans of compromise or conciliation. This throws the whole burden of adjusting the differences that divide the country upon the Border States, and thus relieves it of its worst and most dangerous features. Those States are devoted to the Union. They desire to remain in it, and have proclaimed their determination to do so, unless they are absolutely driven to coöperate with the Gulf States. In their plans for compromise, therefore, they make no such extreme demands as those to which we have referred. They do not ask that "the Constitution be so amended as to recognize and protect slave-property in the Territories." No such proposition as this is before the people in any shape,—nor are the Republicans or anybody else asked to make any such concession.

The pith of the whole controversy between the North and South, as it now stands, relates to Slavery in the present Territories. The South demands recognition,—the North refuses it. *An enabling act for New-Mexico would settle it instantly and forever.* Let Congress pass a law enabling the people of New-Mexico to form a State Constitution, with or without Slavery, as they may see fit,—designating a day on which the election of Delegates shall be held, fixing time and place for the meeting of the Convention, and providing for submitting the Constitution to the vote of the people,—and this whole territorial controversy is at an end. It dies a natural death. All the Territory of the United States is disposed of. There is nothing whatever left for the two sections to quarrel about.

Now, why should not that be done? We have asked, over and over again, for some reply to this question from the opponents of "Compromise,"—but we get none. Not one of them can give a reason for refusing thus to end a controversy which threatens the Republican Party with destruction, and the country itself with the horrors of anarchy and civil war.

Now, suppose *this* form of compromise should be submitted to the people of this State; what does "Sentinel" think would be their verdict? Suppose they were called upon to decide whether the pending controversy should be adjusted on that basis, or whether we should be left to drift on towards still greater confusion and turmoil, and into possible disruption,—what would they say? In our judgment, if the Republicans refuse thus to settle the question and save the Union, without any sacrifice of principle, the issue will be taken up by their opponents next Fall, and Mr. GRANGER'S prediction will be more than verified in the result of the election.

BLACKBIRDS ABROAD AND AT HOME.—Agitation is the soul of success, and the opera of "Il Trovatore" is, for a mere work of art, quite an effective means of promoting a *furore* on the most varied principles. It has been bitterly battled on musical grounds, and the merits of its score were hardly recognized ere it endured the usual Anglo-Saxon attacks on the score of propriety, plot and morality. Lastly, it has, in imitation of its composer, and at about the same time, entered political life, and, indeed, on a more brilliant field, with a much more startling effect, having succeeded in literally making Rome howl in its very homes. It seems that even a distant allusion to soldiers and victory is quite sufficient at present to excite a Roman audience and call up vivid pictures of Gaeta before their minds. Now, such an allusion occurs in *Trovatore*, coupled with the word *merli* or battlements, which also suggests the idea of blackbirds, and which again "by a natural and not inapt transition," (to use the expression of Richard Swiveller,) of course refers the Roman imagination to flocks of dark-robed priests. In consequence of which curious train of ideas, the audience of the Apollo in Rome recently burst into prompt applause, and were quite as promptly arrested, or summoned before the police, and prohibited from attending any place of amusement for three years. And as the number of the arrested embraces the principal patrons of the Roman opera, it would seem as if the success of the institution in that city is quite as effectually debarred as though the gentlemen in question were all stockholders, gifted with the fullest privileges of reserved seats!

But a foreign tale is of little worth unless it will bear a domestic application, and we believe that the instance in question is by no means deficient in this particular. Now that a formal reign of terror is being established in "The Southern Confederacy," would it not be worth while for the Confederators to take a hint from their Italian colleagues, and have an eye, or rather an ear, open to these pestilent operas, and in fact to all art—a thing which is notoriously allied to freedom of speech and unshackled thought. "Othello," we know, has long been prohibited in divers Southern theatres; the "Italians in Algiers" must certainly grate harshly on Pro-Slavery feelings, and there is a very unmistakable amalgamation-looking negro in that extraordinary musical wood-pile, the "Magic Flute." And if an allusion to "blackbirds" can imprison men in Italy, what should it not do in a region where it may—nay, *must*—assume a darker and deadlier shade of meaning. We throw out these hints in all kindness, but especially for the benefit of *impresarii* managers and *prima donnas*, who for want of such knowledge may yet find themselves tarred and feathered into singing-birds of passage by the next train. Let the *repertoire* be overhauled forthwith.

John Bull on Reform.

Every country has, like every individual, what the French call a *bête noir*—a black haunting bugbear—which takes a sort of *memento mori* glory out of its triumphs. Ours in America is with fearful literalness, black enough in every respect—for it is the Irrepressible Negro. But John Bull's is called Reform, and is seen in different shapes and shades, the most provoking of all being that which just now afflicts him as Retrenchment.

When the Budget for 1860 made its appearance, all England was alarmed and cried out—nay, is still crying—for economy and cutting down. And it is not to be wondered at. The harvest had failed, every steamer has taken gold to America, a present panic seemed opening a long vista of disaster. At such times retrenchment becomes a common cry, simply because it offers the most obvious relief, and on the very plain principle that drowning men catch at straws. A nation, and even a statesman, is apt to become flurried in such times and fall in with any outcry. But unfortunately a suffering nation cannot be relieved by the same means which benefit an individual. If John Smith adopts Poor Richard's rule in hard times and wears his old coat twice as long as before, in place of getting a new one, why Smith gains his coat-value and only his tailor loses. But a nation by any save the wisest economy at once paralyzes the course of exchanges and impoverishes itself. Cut down the Navy lists 50,000 men, and you throw that number either into the merchant marine to the loss of those already there, or into the almshouses. Reduce any measure of practical utility, and you damage industry at large several hundred per cent. on the amount saved. The matter is fiercely discussed in Parliament and in the *Times*—the Ministry are extensively bored by committees and communications, and there the matter ends. Perhaps, right in the midst of the economical mania somebody is frightened by a steel-plated, French *Gloire* steamer, and raises a counter cry. "Heavens! is this a time for petty retrenchment, when our homes and lives, and daughters and wives are in danger for want of a decent navy!" And so they await the reform postponed to the Greek calends.

There will be no thorough, practical and searching reform in these matters in England, (though no country in the world has so much of the talent requisite to effect it,) until a very complete social change, and a great diminution of respect for divers antiquated follies, finds its way to the hearts of the people. Nothing in the world is easier than to show from the Black-Book what an army of Tite Barnacles are clinging to the hull, not only spending millions, but winding red-tape impediments around every limb of industrial progress, and practical, straightforward diplomacy. Nothing is so regularly served up as the most startling and stupendous exposures of money wasted in directly or indirectly maintaining the dignity of the kingdom. And there—just in that word "dignity"—we have the key of the whole trouble and of the one grand mistake. Like some unsophisticated Indian beauty, Britannia strives to enhance, by loading with cheap filigree and trash, charms which would be far more dignified without such paltry adornment. In fact, the great national spirit of loyalty and conservatism has become wedded to expensive and useless forms which it *will* not lay aside, having for its only alternative retrenchment out of the vital industry of the country—and this it cannot.

So we go, each with our sorrow, and each year with its cry for reform. In due time a new generation—thanks to schools and cosmopolite influences and industry—will in England as in America, reduce the *bête noir* to a paltry shade, of no frightening power whatever. It is only a question of time. And alarming as the crisis may be through which we are passing, there is still good reason to believe that we shall be rid of our spectre long, long before England.

THE SLAVER KATE—AUSPICIOUS RULINGS.—We publish this morning the decision of Judge BETTS, in the United States District Court, in this City, in the case of the Slaver *Kate*. We are sure that the result of the case, the forfeiture of the vessel and cargo, will be very much to the satisfaction of all who would like to see our City freed from the stigma of being the chief port in the Slave-trade,—and one in which there was little or no chance of a slaver being stopped, or forfeited if stopped. If this decision is sustained, and its rulings rigorously carried out in subsequent cases, we may hope to see something of a change in the traffic. Heretofore great difficulty has arisen in securing the forfeiture of any vessel for being engaged in this trade, from the tendency of the Courts to hold that in these cases of forfeiture, as in the criminal prosecutions of persons for infractions of the laws against the Slave-trade, it was necessary for the Government to make out a case clear of all possible doubt—a thing most difficult to do, unless the vessel was captured with slaves on board—because the legitimate trade with the Coast of Africa is carried on in similar vessels to those employed in the Slave-trade, and the same cargo is carried out by both—or, at least, so nearly the same, that the slaver could always throw over his enterprise a shade of doubt, within which he could take refuge.

This was the case with the *Kate*, and her owners contented themselves with showing on the trial that her cargo was such as might befit a lawful trader. But Judge BETTS shows that a different rule should prevail in such cases, and that where the evidence throws a strong suspicion upon the adventure, the claimant of the vessel must clear it up or forfeit her. And applying this rule to the evidence against the *Kate*, he shows very satisfactorily, as we think, that there were not only suspicious circumstances about her, but so suspicious, that the judgment of forfeiture will be easily accepted as the only just judgment which could be given.

We are glad to see this decision, not only because of the forfeiture of one slaver by it, but because we see in it reason for hope that although slavers may still outwit the authorities and escape from its rulings, still they must be driven to greater circumspection than heretofore, and the facility with which they have hitherto left our port will no longer disgrace us.

England and the South.

We are enabled to inform our readers that a letter from a member of the British Government to an American citizen, long resident in Europe, has been recently received here, which gives a more authoritative declaration of British policy in regard to secession than anything which has been made public.

This letter, as we are informed by one who has read it, states that the whole matter of secession has been brought by Lord JOHN RUSSELL before the Ministry, as also the subordinate questions of defective clearances, &c.,—and the declaration is made, that not only will there be *no recognition by Great Britain of the Southern Confederacy*, but that everything will be done, on her part, to discountenance disunion.

It is utterly impossible, the letter states, for Great Britain to be on good terms with seceding Slave traders. Not even the needless and untimely enactment of the new Tariff bill can accomplish such a result.

A Platform to Stand On.

Senator DIXON writes as follows to a friend in Putnam, Conn.:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1861.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I have read your valued letter of the 30th ult, with deep interest. In this hour of our country's peril, I am glad to receive the counsel of true and trusted friends. That I shall not vote for the Crittenden proposition, you may be assured; but I am not ready to say that there is no proper mode of adjusting the controversy. I concur with Mr. SEWARD and Mr. CHARLES F. ADAMS, and other faithful Republicans, in the opinion that *while we should abandon no principle nor treat with traitors, we may yet honorably and rightfully adopt such measures as shall enable Cassius M. Clay, Etheridge, Millson, Gilmer, Johnson, Davis, &c., to breast the torrent of secession in their States, which yet remain loyal.* Will you condemn me for this? I trust not. If you do, then I must still follow the dictates of my own conscience and judgment. Most faithfully yours,

JAMES DIXON.

Possibly we are mistaken,—but this certainly strikes us as very sensible advice. The policy of treating friends and foes precisely alike may be wise and magnanimous,—but it has never, hitherto, been so considered. We honor the motives and respect the conduct of those who resist the attempt to extend Slavery over all the future Territories of the United States,—and we concur cordially with those who refuse to surrender the Government to States that have repudiated its authority, and stand ready to resist the supremacy of the Constitution by force of arms.

But we do not comprehend the wisdom which rejects the alliance of Union men in the Border States, and refuses to permit them to join us in sustaining the Government of our common country. Nor do we envy the heart which can coolly leave the gallant Union men of Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri to become the victims of the mad passions they have braved, and martyrs to the Union which we refuse to aid them in saving. There may be wisdom in such a course,—but it is the wisdom of serpents.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH TRAITORS?—Our neighbor, the *Tribune*, carries at mast-head a very black flag, proclaiming "*No Compromise with Traitors.*" The sentiment sounds like a very noble one, and, in the abstract, is calculated to win very general assent and applause. But when applied to actual emergencies, there is need of something a little more specific. What *shall* we do with "traitors" if we cannot "compromise" with them?

The *Tribune* does not tell us very distinctly now-a days, though only a few weeks since it had a very clear and distinct policy for such cases. Here is the prescription which it then put forth:

"Briefly, we know no right inhering in any State, as a State, to secede from the Federal Union; we do not think a single State can well get out of the Union; *but if the people of seven or eight contiguous States shall pretty unanimously resolve to secede and set up for themselves, we think they would do so, and that it would be most unwise to undertake to resist such secession by Federal force.* Why is it that those who want to confute this doctrine always make their attack on something else?"

In other words, when traitors get to be pretty numerous, we are to let them go. If we meet a thief we are to bid him *stand;* and if he will not stand, then we are to leave him in peace, and thank God that we are rid of a knave.

On still another occasion the *Tribune* not only repeated its advice to let seceding traitors go, but proceeded to justify secession itself by the following argument:

"We have repeatedly asked those who dissent from our view of this matter (the right of secession) to tell us frankly whether they do or do not assent to Mr. JEFFERSON'S statement in the Declaration of Independence that governments 'derive their *just* powers from *the consent of the governed;* and that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, *it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it,* and to institute a new Government,' &c., &c. We do heartily accept this doctrine, believing it intrinsically sound, beneficent, and one that, universally accepted, is calculated to prevent the shedding of seas of human blood. And, *if it justified the secession from the British Empire of three millions of colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of five millions of Southrons from the Federal Union in 1861.*"

Having laid down this very specific programme for the treatment of "traitors," we do not perceive the utility of so much and such vehement talk about not "compromising" with them. So far as we are informed, no one proposes to do any such thing. Indeed there will be no necessity for anything of the sort, if the *Tribune's* advice to let them go should be adopted.

AN ADVENTUROUS SECEDER.—A letter from Montgomery to a Charleston paper, says:

"Gen. HENNINGSEN, the Nicaraguan hero, is at present in the city, and purposes raising a corps of Artillery in the service of Alabama. Of course he is being extensively lionized."

That was precisely the object he had in view. The General has a wonderful appetite for adventure, especially and for the "lionizing" which it produces. He has spent his life in hunting up a chance to take part in some great wars,—but he has had the ill-luck to be absent at every considerable engagement since his advent. In Nicaragua, we believe, he did, or superintended, some fighting,—but so far as we are aware, the natives were the most formidable foes he has ever encountered. Nevertheless, he is a "hero," and will probably succeed admirably in "raising a corps of Artillery in Alabama." He is probably about the best specimen of a pure, unmitigated adventurer we have ever had among us.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The "Ballo in Maschera" is to be produced for the *seventh* time this evening at the Academy. This Opera has thus far been a marked success, and the house to-night, judging from indications thus far, is likely to be large and fashionable.

Next week we are to have a novelty. Miss LOUISA KELLOGG is to make her *début* in "Rigoletto."

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Nova Scotian at Portland—The Kangaroo at New-York.

Effect of the Imperial and Royal Speeches.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF GAETA.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Canadian screw steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool on the 7th *via* Londonderry the 8th inst., arrived at Portland at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

The newspaper bag of the Associated Press was forwarded by the lower route in the morning, and was due here this morning at daylight.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 6th inst., stopping at Queenstown on the 7th, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The following is the latest advices by the *Nova Scotian, via* Londonderry.

The *Times* City Article, of Thursday evening, says: The improvement in the Paris Bourse caused an advance of ⅛ in the English Funds, which was well maintained to the close. The Discount market is again active, with a good demand, and at the Bank a large business has been done. There have been no transactions in Gold at the Bank. The Railway market has shown an increased depression. It is stated that the position of the Bank of France has continued steadily to improve, and in some quarters a hasty desire has already been manifested for a reduction of the rate of discount. The recent veto of the Emperor of Russia, which prevented the arrangement for the exchange of gold and silver, is still attributed to political feelings.

Yesterday, the Bank of England sold a further amount of silver, of about £40,000, for shipment to India. The sudden increase of specie remittance to that country is attributable entirely to large orders for the purchase of cotton. The report of the Select Committee of Shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada recommends a petition to the Canadian Legislature for relief. It assigns a number of reasons why relief must be accorded in the interest of the Province as well as of the Company.

Lord RANELAGH is arranging a grand movement of the volunteer forces for Easter Monday, to take place near Brighton, with a view to ascertain in what numbers and time a body of volunteers can be concentrated at a given point in the event of an emergency.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes that the Government dividends shall be paid wherever the Bank of England has branch establishments. It is expected that this will increase the importance of the money market at Liverpool, Manchester and several other places, and lead to an increase of deposits in the country branches.

The marriage between the King of Portugal and the Countess Hohenzollern is expected to take place in May.

The *Times* regards the vote of the Prussian Chambers in favor of Italy, as calculated to give a check to the warlike machinations of the Courts of Germany, great and small.

At Paris the speech of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, of Tuesday night, was considered extremely warlike.

PARIS, Thursday—3 P. M.

The Bourse has been very firm and animated. Rentes closed at 68f. 35c., 10 ℔ cent. higher than yesterday. TURIN, 7th.

At Gaeta within the last 36 hours the besiegers have blown up three powder magazines and destroyed a side of curtain citadel.

The garrison has asked the armistice 48 hours to bury the dead. This has been granted by Gen. CIALDINI, who has besides sent to the place necessaries for the wounded.

Drafts and treaties of commerce are about to be concluded between England, Turkey and France, and have been sent home for the approval of the French and English Governments.

The commercial crisis continues in Galatz.

On the 28th of January, the Montenegrins, with a band of insurgents from the neighboring villages, which they had kept in a state of revolt, surprised several villages in the District of Nicisset, and behaved with the utmost cruelty and atrocity towards the peaceable Musselman inhabitants, killing altogether 41 persons, of whom ten were children and three women. A second band attacked the chief town of Cartazatz, and assassinated several people, burnt many houses, and acted with the greatest ferocity and cruelty towards the inhabitants.

LATEST BY THE KANGAROO.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 7.

The steamship *Canadian*, from Portland, and the *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 7th.

Dr. BANDINGL, late of the Bodleian Library, is dead.

It is stated that the Catholic party in the French Chambers will propose an amendment on the address remonstrating, if not protesting, against the revolutionary policy of France in Italy.

No opposition is anticipated to the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which will at the Bank Court to day be recommended by the Directors to the proprietors for acceptance.

New-York letters of the 26th state that the total amount of gold received from this side has reached £2,166,000, leaving £915,000 yet to arrive; of the amount received, however, about £1,000,000 or £1,200,000 had not yet passed into circulation, owing to delay at the mint. It was expected that each future packet to England would carry back some parcels of sovereigns

The recent article in the *Times* on Mr. COBDEN is more circumstantially contradicted to-day. Mr. COBDEN, so far from being damaged by investments in the Illinois Railway, is receiving a handsome income from the paid-up shares.

Yesterday an address was presented to Earl DE GREY from the commanding officers of the volunteer rifle regiments of the Metropolis and County of Middlesex, on his lordship's retirement from the War Department, to thank him for the support he had given to the volunteer movement. A new Blue-book on Italian affairs was issued yesterday. England was invited by France to stop the career of GARIBALDI, but declined on the plea that the Neapolitans ought to be the masters, either to resist or receive him.

The *Daily News* remarks that the vote of the Russian Chamber of Deputies in favor of Italy is an event of great European importance.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday contains twenty-five columns of closely-printed matter on the internal condition and foreign relations of France.

The *Daily News* thinks it advantageous to the cause of reform that the question is delivered from the injurious control of party, the fatal support of rival factions and the oppressive atmosphere of an unfriendly House, and is left once more to popular sympathy and unfettered public opinion.

The traffic returns this week of the Great Western Railway show an increase of £2,074; Great Northern, an increase of £1,584, and the London and Southwestern, an increase of £991. It is said that the increase of the L. and Y. Company's returns will be £1,600.

The King of Prussia has conferred upon Gen. MARMORA the order of the Red Eagle, first-class, set in diamonds.

At Paris the speech of Lord JOHN RUSSELL on Tuesday night is considered as extremely warlike.

At Genoa letters state that 1,000 scaling ladders have been sent to the force before Gaeta.

While the elections were going on at a commune in the Province of Messina, a party of Bourbonist partisans forced their way into the hall where the votes were being read, and in cold blood butchered the President of the Electoral College and his two sons.

The *Moniteur* says the treaty for the cession of Mentorie and Rouquebrune to France was signed on 2d of February, with the Prince of Mondeo.

TURIN, Wednesday, Feb. 6—Evening.

The firing at Gaeta is moderate on both sides. The day before yesterday the Sardinian batteries blew up two of the enemy's powder magazines, and destroyed a portion of the curtain between the citadel and the St. Antonia Bastion.

The Paris correspondent of the *Post* telegraphs that the negotiations on the Danish question are suspended at the present moment by delays which have not an alarming character. The impression in this matter, as in that of Italy, becomes stronger and stronger in favor of a pacific solution.

Commercial Intelligence by the Nova Scotian.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON for the week have been 49,000 bales, including 3,500 to speculators and 11,000 to exporters. The market opened active with a slight advance, but the American advices and the unfavorable accounts from Manchester had a depressing effect, and fair qualities declined ⅛d.; lower qualities were very irregular, and offered at ⅛d. decline. The sales on Friday were 6,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet at the following quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	7⅞d.	7 5-16d.
Mobile	7⅞d.	7⅛d.
Uplands	7⅞d.	7d.

The total stock in port is estimated at 919,500 bales, of which 547,000 are American.

JAS. BEWITT & Co. say middling qualities have declined 1-16d., common ⅛d., on the week, while fair qualities are unchanged, the market closing very dull.

BREADSTUFFS opened quiet and steady. CORN firm.

PROVISIONS steady.

LONDON, Friday, Noon.

CONSOLS for Money, 91⅛@91⅜.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales were: Illinois Central Railroad, 28¾ discount; Erie, 28¾; New-York Central, 72@74.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Heavy Failures of Dry Goods Merchants in San Francisco—News from British Columbia &c.

FORT KEARNEY, Thursday, Feb 21.

The Pony Express passed here at 5 A. M. today.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 6—3:40 P. M.

Arrived 6th, ship *Great Republic*, from New York.

Sailed 3d, ship *Flying Childers*, Liverpool.

The demand for imported articles is about the same as last reported, and more trade to supply for daily consumption. Candles, 20c.; Crushed Sugar, 11¼c; Isthmus Butter, 25c. There has been a material rise in Wheat, and extensive sales made at $1 75 @$1 80 for 100 pounds.

The exciting topic in San Francisco is the heavy failure of dry goods merchants, and yesterday the old-established house of TAAFE, MCCAHILL & Co. was attached for debts, due to San Francisco creditors, amounting to $338,000, and their liabilities represented to be $1,300,000; of which some $600,000 is owned in this city and the balance in the East. Their assets unascertained, but their California creditors seem to think themselves secure.

The next feature is that of SOLOMON H. BOHM & Co., importing dry goods merchants. Their attachments levied amount to $580,000. Then followed attachments on the dry goods house of THOS. BRADY. There is some prospect that this house will compromise with its creditors and weather the storm.

The failures caused a panic in the dry goods business, which has been astonishingly overdone for years past.

TAAFE, MCCAHILL & Co. owed San Francisco Bankers about $205,000, on which they were paying 2 per cent. per month.

The Pony Express, due Sunday, 3d, has not arrived, the latest Pony dates from St. Louis being the 12th ult, and those from Fort Kearney of the 14th ult.

By the regular overland mail, we have St. Louis dates, telegraphed from Los Angelos to the 17th ult. It is supposed that the Pony Express has been detained by snows in the Rocky Mountain regions.

FORBES' warehouse, corner of Green and Battery streets, San Francisco, was partially burned on the 4th, destroying about $15,000 worth of merchandise, mostly hides and horns.

There is little late news of interest.

The Legislature is doing little, waiting to have the Senatorial election question settled. It is understood that the advocates of DENVER will put forth their best efforts to bring on the election this week. There has been no action taken on the Union resolutions yet, and discussions continue to take a very wide range.

The Sacramento *Union* credits the report that 800 to 900 men are enrolled in San Francisco as "Knights of the Golden Circle," whose object is to favor the establishment of a Pacific Republic.

The whites and Indians in the vicinity of Humboldt Bay are reported again at war. Thirteen natives had been killed in one onslaught.

A Union meeting is to be held this evening in Almada County, across the Bay from San Francisco. ED. STANLEY and Col. CROCKETT are among the speakers announced.

Dates from British Columbia to the 27th ult. and Oregon to the 2d inst. have been received, the news being unimportant.

On the 24th of January there was a large sale of real estate, belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, situated near the centre of Victoria, realizing $121,000, and the property sold was unusually high, indicating a confidence in British Columbia progress.

Some Oregon capitalists are about to ship flour from that State to Liverpool.

THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 21.

Mr. BELL, upon a question of privilege, asserted that Hon. FRANCIS GRANGER had misrepresented the popular feeling in stating that New-York would now cast a majority of 100,000 against the Republican Party, and introduced resolutions to that effect.

Mr. ROBINSON reported the bill for the better protection of steamboats, similar to that of last year.

The annual appropropriation of the State tax, for the support of common schools, was passed.

Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a bill amending the law relative to division fences.

Mr. LAWRENCE introduced a bill authorizing the Comptroller and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New-York to lease a portion of the Battery to the Ferries to Staten Island for a term of ten years.

Mr. GOSS called up the preamble and resolutions relating to the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Great Britain. It provides for the appointment of Commissioners to consult with a Canadian Committee as to the most proper means for protecting the United States.

The following bills were reported favorably:

Bill relative to assessment for local improvements in Brooklyn.

Also, bill amending the law authorizing the Board of Supervisors in New-York to raise money by ax, and to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of said tax, and issue County Revenue Bonds therefor.

Also, relative to sales made by one of the Commissioners for loaning money of the United States

By Mr. HAMMOND—To give preference in case of the trial between WHITE *vs.* CLANCY.

Also, repealing laws relating to the publication of legal notices.

Also, authorizing Inspectors of Election to administer oaths respecting the qualification of voters.

The bill amending the Charter of the Long Island Steamboat Company.

And the bill amending the Revised Statutes in respect to highways, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. RICHMOND's bill provides that the Directors of any Railroad Company may abandon the whole or any part of their Railroad whenever stockholders holding two-thirds of the stock of the said Railroad consent to the same by a written declaration of abandonment of such part of the road.

A communication was presented from the Canal Board asking the repeal of the laws of 1860, directing the Engineer corps to be reduced to three divisions, or three resident Engineers, after the first of June next.

A resolution was offered calling upon the Auditor to report information respecting the number of canal drafts out.

Adjourned until Saturday.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections have submitted a majority report that DENNIS MCCABE is not entitled to the seat now occupied by HENRY ARCULARIUS. Laid on the table until the minority report be presented.

The Annual Appropriation bill, as reported by the Committee, was ordered to a third reading.

Havana Markets.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 31.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, from Havana the 18th, arrived to-day.

She reports Sugar dull at 6¼@6¾ reals. Exchange on London at 111. Sight Exchange on New-York at 1@2 ℔ cent. premium.

Politics unimportant.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 21.

FLOUR firmer; receipts decreased; sales at $5 25@$5 62½. WHEAT active; White, $1 35@$1 45; Red, $1 27@$1 28. CORN steady; Old Yellow, 63c.@65c.; New, 59c. PROVISIONS very dull. COFFEE, Rio, 12c.@13¼c. WHISKY, 17½c.@18c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 19,000 bales Middling at 11c.@11c¾. SUGAR dull at 4¾c.@5¼c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES, 27c.@28c. COFFEE—Rio, 11¾c.@13¼c. Sight Exchange on New-York, 3@4 ℔ cent. discount.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 21.

FLOUR firm and advanced 12½. WHEAT buoyant. CORN advanced 2c.; Yellow 60c.@62c. PROVISIONS steady. COFFEE steady. WHISKY dull.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 21.

FLOUR in limited demand at $4 50 for Superfine. WHISKY 13¾c. PROVISIONS quiet and nothing of importance is doing.

MOBILE, Thursday, Feb. 21.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,500 bales at 10¾c.@11c. for middling. Market easier.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 21.

COTTON—Sales to-day 9,500 bales at 11c.@11¼c. for middling. The steamer's news caused less firmness. SUGAR steady at 4¾c.@5¼c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES, 26c.@28c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Havre, ⅝c.; and to Liverpool, ¾d.

Suffering Among the Pottowatomie Indians.

ATCHISON, Thursday, Feb. 21.

A deputation from the Pottowatomie Indians, consisting of three chiefs, came in yesterday and applied for relief for their tribe.

After sitting a few moments in Gen. POMEROY's office, LASSINIBONE, a venerable chief, arose and addressed the General as follows:

"We have heard that you are the great father of the whites; will you become father to my starving people? Two of my tribe have died already, and many are in danger of starvation, if not immediately supplied. Our wives and children were crying about us when we left. They said, 'If you come back empty we will starve.' The traders will not sell us food, for we have no money. Our horses and cattle are dying, and we have no seed. We left our home on Lake Michigan. My wigwam stood where now is the great City of Chicago. We were removed from Council Bluffs. Never in my life have I seen such sufferings among my people. If you will help us we will live, if not we shall die!"

LASSINIBONE is a fine-looking Indian, and spoke fluently and with great emotion. He represented two hundred and fifty of his tribe, who were in the most destitute condition. His story of their condition was corroborated by statements from that part of the country.

Gen. POMEROY loaded ten wagons for them with provisions, which will last them till Spring.

News from Denver City.

FORT KEARNEY, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The Western Stage passed here at 4 P. M. for Omaha, bringing the following:

DENVER, Monday, Feb. 18.

There is a good deal of excitement about the newly-discovered Quartz Mines, near Platte Cañon, two miles from Denver. A number of rich leads are reported found, and proceeds of $1 obtained to the pound of quartz. The weather continues pleasant, and many persons are leaving for the Blue River country.

Fire in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Feb. 21.

FITZHUGH MAYO'S tobacco factory was destroyed, this morning, with its contents, including a large amount of manufactured tobacco, which was ready for shipment. The loss is very large, with a partial insurance. The building originally cost $30,000 and was owned by Mr. WARWICK.

It was the scene of the famous Clay dinner in 1838.

A smaller factory adjoining, and occupied by MASON & TIMBERLAKE, was also destroyed.

St. Lawrence County Elections.

OGDENSBURG, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The twenty-nine towns in St. Lawrence County all elect Republican Supervisors.

The Boston Press and the 22d.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The evening papers suspend publication to-morrow. The morning papers will issue as usual on Saturday.

Naval.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The United States revenue cutter *Duane* sailed yesterday for New-York.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here at 10 o'clock, this (Thursday) morning.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE STREET-CLEANING CONTRACT—THE SIDE-WALK PEDDLERS—THE DEATH OF EX-MAYOR LAWRENCE.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, Alderman FROMENT offered a resolution calling upon the Counsel to the Corporation to give his opinion whether the agreement made with Andrew J. Hackley, for street cleaning, in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Common Council, on Feb. 11, is legal. The resolution was adopted by the Board of Councilmen on the evening of its introduction, and on the same evening the Aldermen passed it

The resolution in question confirmed the bid of Andrew J. Hackley at $279,000.

Alderman FROMENT's resolution was adopted.

A resolution, increasing the salary of the Clerk of Fulton Market from $900 to $1,200, was laid over.

Alderman BARRY offered a resolution abrogating the clause of the Revised Ordinances under which the General Superintendent of Police acts in arresting side-walk peddlers. It was adopted and sent to the other Board.

A resolution increasing the appropriation for Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR's portrait, to be placed in the Governor's Room, from $600 to $1,100, was adopted, and Alderman DAYTON gave notice that he should move for a similar appropriation for Ex-Gov. CLARK's portrait.

Alderman GENET offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Comptroller to prepare and submit to the Board a draft of an ordinance altering the time of making and collecting assessments to some earlier period.

The following communication was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1861.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: With deep regret I have learned that Hon. Cornelius W. Lawrence, formerly Mayor of this City, departed this life at his residence at Flushing on the 20th inst., having completed the threescore years allotted to man, and having enjoyed the respect of the community in which his lot was cast. He was an eminent and successful merchant, a representative of this City in Congress, Collector of the Customs at this port, and the first Mayor elected by the popular voice. In these varied positions, and during his long public career, Mr. Lawrence discharged his high and responsible duties in such a manner as to command the approbation of his fellow-citizens.

I therefore recommend that your Honorable Body adopt suitable resolutions on this mournful occasion, as a tribute due to the memory of the deceased, and to evince our sympathy for his bereaved friends and relatives. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Alderman DAYTON offered a series of resolutions expressing a sense of the public loss sustained in the death of ex-Mayor LAWRENCE, and

Alderman FROMENT moved that as a mark of respect the Board adjourn.

The motion was carried.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

DUTIES ON FOREIGN GOODS SOLD AT AUCTION—APPROPRIATION TO JUDGE HOFFMAN—THE DEATH OF EX-MAYOR LAWRENCE—ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR CENTRAL PARK.

In the absence of the President of the Board last evening, Councilman BARNEY was called to the chair.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Corporation Counsel to draft a memorial to the Legislature, calling for the remission to the City of the duties on foreign goods sold at auction here, said duties having been surrendered to the State in 1817, to aid in the construction of the Erie Canal, with the understanding that when the Canal was completed they should revert to the City. Mr. LENT, who offered the resolution, stated that these duties amounted, during the past year, to over $100,000.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the Croton Board for information as to the amount appropriated by the Common Council for laying Belgian or trap-block since its first introduction into the city.

The Board concurred in appropriating $2,000 to Judge Hoffman for the preparation of a revised edition of his work, entitled, *A Treatise upon the Estate and Rights of the City of New-York, as Proprietors*, nearly all of the previous edition having been destroyed by fire.

An invitation was accepted from Gen. Sandford to join with the other Board, the Mayor and the Governor, to receive the honor of a marching salute at 3½ P. M. to-day; also, an invitation to attend the annual reception of the Eighth Regiment, at their armory, to-day.

A communication was received from the Mayor announcing the death of ex-Mayor Cornelius W. Lawrence, and the Board concurred with the Aldermen in resolutions of respect to his memory.

The Board concurred in authorizing a further issue of $250,000 of the Central Park Improvement Fund.

A resolution was adopted appropriating $150 to enable the "Veterans of the War of 1812" to celebrate the birthday of Washington in a patriotic and becoming manner.

The Board voted to furnish themselves with insignia of office, in the shape of gold badges.

Adjourned to Monday next, at 5 P. M.

CITY HALL AFFAIRS.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE BATTLE-ISSUE—CONTEST FOR THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

From the reports of the proceedings of the two Boards of the Common Council, published elsewhere, it will be seen that the combination of interests, by which it was proposed to capture the Street Department last evening, has thus far failed of its mission. The Board of Aldermen met amidst the most intense excitement, all the lobbies and corridors of the City Hall being densely packed for an hour in advance of the appointed time of meeting. It soon became whispered about, however, that the new Custom-house combination had not its expected strength—that some of the men whose votes were necessary, had either never really "gone in," or had found it prudent to retire at as early a moment as possible, in view of the dangers threatening them. Certain it is, that the battle was declined on behalf of the Capers Party, who found in the lamented death of Ex-Mayor LAWRENCE an admirable pretext for postponing the fell issue of combat to another day. The Queen's County men, nevertheless, have not abandoned hope of securing the prize originally contemplated,—its prospective rewards being large enough to justify very extensive operations in the politico-financial line; and the certain sacrifice of patronage being fully compensated—so far, at least, as those who will have to *vote* on the question are concerned,—by the liberal arrangements understood to be promised in certain experienced quarters.

The alarm created yesterday, through tax-paying circles, by the rumored removal of Capt. G. W. SMITH from the office of Street Commissioner, proved clearly that—apathetic as the public may be on other points, and tamely as custom may have taught them to submit to being officially plundered,—there are yet nerves in the tax-paying and intelligent body-politic which twinge and quiver acutely in view of the dynasty mention d as being likely to arise on the ruins of the only Municipal Department in which, as now administered, the respectable and honest classes of our City repose their individual confidence. Even Wall-street for once took interest in the commonly despised details of City politics; and men who had been thinking of purchasing unimproved property in the upper sections of our island—property through which streets and avenues have yet to be laid out and graded—paused on the eve of closing their bargains, and resolved to wait until it could be known whether the new combination (of which we spoke yesterday) was likely to carry out its plans. To these we can only say that the battle has been adjourned, not decided, the issue being still left open to the next meeting of the Aldermanic Board. Until the final vote is taken, it would not be safe to publish the history, the manœuvres and the motives—State, Custom-house, civic and pecuniary—of this last, greatest and most sudden conspiracy in our Municipal history; but with all the details in due time, after the final vote is had, the public shall be made acquainted.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The weekly statement shows that there were remaining in the institutions 9,112 on the 9th of February. Admitted 1,818 making 10,930. Of these there have died 47; been discharged, 1,420; sent to Blackwell's Island, 340; to State Prison, 10. Total, 1,817. Number remaining Feb. 16, 9,113—increase, 1.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AN IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.—The new and magnificent buildings recently erected in Greene-street, in this City, by our enterprising fellow-citizen, Mr. H. J. HOWARD, is certainly the chief architectural pride of that active business locality. With the shrewdness of well-informed business men, Mr. HOWARD and others have established their printing and other business in a portion of the building, and is there as none so eligible in the whole street, it will not be surprising if their example be followed by others who are desirous of locating themselves in time in a district of New-York destined to become at no distant day, famous for its extensive manufactures. To those who have known Greene-street in former years, the change which has taken place in its appearance must appear little less than the work of magic. Where small buildings formerly stood, having no attractions whatever, there now loom up fine structures, embellished with all the skill of mechanical art, and affording to merchants and manufacturers advantages which can nowhere be surpassed. Greene-street will, in fact, shortly become a street of merchant palaces, in the same way as other parts of the City have been already transformed.

The new building of Mr. HOWARD, Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-street, between Grand and Broome, near Broadway, is what may well be called the pioneer of that locality. It is built with a front of Philadelphia brick, on heavy iron columns, with heavy brown stone trimmings and copings, and is constructed in a solid and substantial manner. It covers no less than five lots of land, and will probably be continued to the corner, and it would be hard to find more massive walls anywhere. It is furnished with steam-power, heated by steam, all the apparatus being of the most approved kind; and the boilers are placed in the rear entirely distinct from the main building.

The architect of this building is Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS; the master-carpenter, Mr. JAS. L. MILLER; the mason, Mr. MARC EDLITZ; and the iron works were furnished by Mr. MICHAEL GROSS. The names of these gentlemen are the best guarantee for the solidity of their work, and the rear building of Mr. HOWARD is another certificate of their tried ability.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—On Wednesday evening counterfeit bills, purporting to be the $2 issue of the Bank of New-England, East Haddam, Conn., were put in circulation in the City. As quickly as the matter became known at Head-quarters it was communicated by telegraph to the various Police Stations, and thus store-keepers were warned. In the First Ward two canal-boatmen, named GEORGE WILLIAMSON and PETER CONNOLLY, were apprehended by Officers COHEN and ROBINSON, for passing the counterfeits at a liquor store and a clothing saloon in South street. No other bad bills were found upon them. Both were locked up.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The Celebration To-day—A Parade—Addresses and Balls.

The City authorities have made no arrangement for the observance of the day which gave us WASHINGTON. It is probable, therefore, that the celebration in the Metropolis will be conducted with unusual spirit and propriety. Aside from this, recent public events, which all remind us of the wisdom and the teachings of the Father of his Country, and of the want of such a man in these soul trying times, will call forth in all parts of the country which are loyal to the nationality that he founded an expression of reverence for his hallowed memory far more general and hearty than in the piping periods of past prosperity, has been customary. In this City the feature of the day's proceedings will be the military parade, which bids fair to be the largest and finest that the First Division has made in many a day. Business is dull and clerks can be spared from the stores, as they could not have been at this season but for the coming of the crisis, and those of them who are of the uniformed militia will for the most part be in the ranks. Business men generally who are soldiers will have nothing to deter them from parading. The Division line will be formed in Fourteenth-street, the right resting on Broadway, at 2 P. M, and Gov. MORGAN and staff will review the troops at a quarter past 2 o'clock. This over the column will march down Broadway, around the lower end of the Park, up Chatham street, and through the east gate into the Park, where in front of the City Hall at 3½ P. M., the Mayor and Common Council will be honored with a marching salute. A salute of five hundred guns will be fired from the Battery at noon. In the evening several Associations will celebrate the occasion with balls, suppers, and in listening to addresses. Washington Chapter No. 2 of the Order of United Americans will give a grand ball; so will the "Washington Association," and the Young Men's Democratic Union Club. An oration on the "Character of Washington," will be delivered at Niblo's Garden in the afternoon, by Hon. J. MORRISON HARRIS, of Maryland. Ex-Judge EDMONDS will deliver an address before the Republican Central Committee, at Hope Chapel, in the evening. The second annual reception of the Eighth Regiment, Washington Grays, will take place in the evening, at the armory of the corps. The splendid portrait of WASHINGTON, by REMBRANDT PEALE, will be formally presented to the Seventh Regiment, at its armory, in the evening. The Courts will not be in session, and most of the public offices and many private places of business will be closed.

An anniversary of the John-street Daily Union Prayer-Meeting will be held to-day, from 12 to 1 o'clock. Brief statements will be made with regard to the results of the meeting for the past year.

Semi-Annual Exhibition of Columbia College.

The One Hundred and Seventh semi-annual Exhibition of this time honored Institution, took place Wednesday morning, at Irving Hall. The exercises consisted of declamations by Freshmen KISSAM and POTTER, and Sophomores FERGUSON and POST; and orations by Juniors CHASE and CONGDON, and Seniors NATHAN and WEST, concluding with a Philolexian poem by Mr. E. B. JUDD. The efforts of the speakers were of a high order, both as respects elocution and scholarship. At the close of the speaking, President KING announced the names of the five members of each class, who had obtained the highest marks of honor, as follows:

SENIORS.		JUNIORS.	
Maximum	3,660	Maximum	3,600
F. C. Whitehouse	3,626	Chas S. Knox	3,593
Wm. A. Rice	3,607	David B. Oliphant	3,569
Saml. B. Ward	3,585	W. A. O. Hedgeman	3,568
Edward W. West	3,538	Jno. A. Vanderpoel	3,565
Gratz Nathan	3,534	Wm. H. Benjamin	3,501
SOPHOMORES.		**FRESHMAN.**	
Maximum	3 600	Maximum	3,600
Hiram H. Nazro	3 590	T. F. C. Demarest	3,591
Dan Marvin, Jr.	3 576	D. S. Everson	3 570
F. C. T. Beck	3 556	Jno. M. Adams	3,565
Stephen H. Thayer	3,546	Jonas B. Kissam	3,536
Randall C. Hall	3,525	Chas. B. Rice	3,498

The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. CHAS. H. HALL, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C.

Columbia College has at present 720 students in its various Departments.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. Morgan, of New-York; Gov. Newell, of New Jersey; Hons. J. P. Jackson, of New-Jersey, and P. Dorshelmer, of Buffalo; T. T. Bloomer and E. L. Hodges, of Buffalo; J. Kendall, of Washington, and G. T. Stedman and family, of Cincinnati, are at the ASTOR House.

Hon. R. Maylard, of Tennessee, W. A. Crocker, of Calcutta; G. McRucker, of Virginia; A. S. White, and W. F. Reynolds, of Indiana, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Adjutant-General Read, of Albany; P. Smith, of U. S. A.; E. W. Dunn, of U. S. Navy; J. Fitzsimons, of Washington; J. Ellmore, of North Carolina, and D. C. Wright, of Georgia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Major L. B. Tower, U. S. A.; R. G. Hoffman, of Baltimore; H. Wikoff, of Washington; and Major Deas, of the Army, are at the Brevoort House.

Judge Sherman, of Newburgh; E. B. Webb, of Boston; C. de Medinas, of Cuba, and E. Molineaux, of the British Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. Ladi Ehlers, of the steamship *Saxonia*, and F. N. Schults, of New-York, are at the Hotel Diez.

W. Schulton, of Paris, and W. D. Davidge, of Washington, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—No very extensive arrangements have been made to celebrate WASHINGTON'S Birthday in this City. A ball, a short military parade and a turn out of the O. U. A.'s is all that has been announced for the Western District. In the Eastern District the farewell address of WASHINGTON will be read at the Odeon, and several national airs will be sung by a volunteer choir, and an address will be delivered by C. R. MILLER, after which a collection will be taken up for the benefit of the wives of the soldiers now in Fort Sumter. The usual patriotic exercises in commemoration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday took place in several of the Public Schools yesterday—when spirited addresses were made and patriotic songs were sung.

The Directors of the Brooklyn Institute have arranged their programme for their usual celebration of the Anniversary of Washington's Birth-Day, this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Institute. A free lecture, by Rev. Mr STUDLEY, the popular speaker, and one or two other addresses will comprise the principal exercises. Medals and premiums will be distributed to the classes of the Institute.

THE NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.—At 11 o'clock yesterday morning the Court again assembled at the Lyceum, in the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Lieut. BUDROT having rested his case the two witnesses for the prosecution, who had been prevented by sickness from appearing before, were examined. M. MORRISSEY, Corporal Marines, gave a general account of the shooting and what afterwards occurred, and H. FAUBNER, Captain of the forecastle, gave some account of the causes which led to BENNETT's committing himself. To morrow the Judge-Advocate will sum up, and the accused will then be allowed till Tuesday to prepare his address to the Court. Commodore ARMSTRONG having returned from Washington, the Court-martial on Commander WALKE will most likely be resumed on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

A REMONSTRANCE.—The Kings County Board of Supervisors, at the instance of the County Treasurer, have directed a Committee of their body to prepare a remonstrance against a bill now before the State Legislature, requiring the County Treasurer to pay over to the State Treasurer the State tax on or before the 1st of March in each year, and in case the whole is not paid at that time, then the county is required to pay interest at the rate of ten per cent. on the balance due.

BURNED IN A LIME-KILN.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a man named FRANK CUNNINGHAM took lodgings on the edge of a lime-kiln near the foot of Amity-street, and when asleep rolled upon the heated mass within, and was badly burned about the lower part of his body. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital for treatment.

COMMITTED.—JOHN ROGERS, after a somewhat lengthy examination, was committed by Justice CORNWELL yesterday, to answer a charge of grand larceny, preferred by Miss JENNIE A. ERWIN, who alleges that he stole from her a valuable diamond ring, while in a Myrtle-avenue car.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—Several persons were arrested on Wednesday evening by the police, for passing counterfeit $2 bills on the New-England Bank, of East Haddam, Conn. The wife of the notorious "Buffalo Jack," river thief, (now in prison,) was one of the parties arrested.

CITY COURT.—To-day being the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday no business will be transacted in this Court. On Thursday next Nos. 31 and 60 of fourth Monday causes will be called, and the following Jury Calendar: Nos. 50, 51, 15, 55, 43, 58, 61, 65, 42, 16, 22, 26, 27, 39, 3, 11, 13, 47.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.—On Tuesday two children belonging to Mr. HAZE, of Yorktown, Westchester County, were burned to death. It appears that Mrs. HAZE went to visit some neighbors, leaving her two daughters, aged 9 and 12 years, locked up in the house. A good fire was burning in the hearth, and by some means one of their dresses caught fire. The other sister attempted to extinguish the flames, when her own dress caught fire. She rushed to the bed and threw the clothes over her, but these catching fire, she escaped from the house by jumping out of the window, and ran nearly half a mile, her clothes still burning. On arriving at a neighbor's house the flames were extinguished and a physician sent for, but she expired in about an hour. Two brothers, named OUTHOUSE, were attracted to the burning dwelling, extinguished the fire, and saved an infant, which was asleep in the cradle. The other little girl had died before they entered.

[Advertisement.]

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY will be duly celebrated to-day at BARNUM's Museum. A national patriotic drama, illustrating the struggles and trials of our Revolutionary Fathers, will be performed both afternoon and evening, and other attractions tending to make the day one of uncommon interest, have been added. See the Museum bills and advertisements.

[Advertisement.]

SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, &c.—Mothers will be glad to learn that HOLLOWAY's celebrated Balsamic Ointment is the most prompt and effective remedy for the positive cure of all diseases of the skin. In thousands of cases where it has been applied it has never failed to effect a thorough cure.

[Advertisement.]

TO MERCHANTS.—If you had a practical knowledge of Phrenology it would enable you to detect rogues, and help you in all your intercourse with customers. This knowledge can be given by FOWLER AND WELLS, at No. 308 Broadway.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and Instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress by a young American girl; or as nurse. Good City reference. Call at No. 244 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A respectable, well-disposed girl, with the best of references, desires a situation in City or country, in either of the above capacities; will be found fully competent for her duties. Apply at 378 6th-av., first floor, front. Wages moderate.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework, for a small family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 222 Degraw-st., South Brooklyn. Good City reference if required.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 East 32d-st.

AS COMPANION.—A MOST RESPECTABLE lady, of refined manners desires an engagement as companion to an elderly lady, or would accompany a young lady traveling, (or assist a lady in housekeeping,) or as amanuensis to any lady requiring her services; she can read, write and sew well; is of a cheerful disposition, agreeable, and would make herself generally useful; the highest references can be given of her respectability; a comfortable home more an object than high remuneration. Address, for one week, COMPANION, Station D, Post-office.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class professed German cook, only in a first-class private house; she understands the business perfectly, American as English or French cooking, and is a learned pastry cook; best of City reference given, when applied. Apply at No. 91 Walker-st., back parlor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook in a small private family, and would assist with the washing and ironing; she is a competent cook, and has good reference. Call at No. 125 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., back basement.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH THE best of references, wishes a situation; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, gravies, poultry, pastry, &c.; is also an elegant getter-up of side-dishes, &c., and excels in bread and cake baking; will assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman, as thorough cook; understands meats, soups, game and all kinds of pastry and jellies; best of City reference. Apply at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as cook; is an excellent cook; will assist with the washing, if required; has six years' recommendation. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 83 4th av., near 11th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one that thoroughly understands it in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread biscuit and pies; no objections to wash with the cooking. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 212 East 13th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a young woman who has lived in the highest families and thoroughly understands her business; can get the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 552 4th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRSTclass cook; perfectly understands French and English cooking in all its branches, soups and pastries and jellies. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 12th-st., near University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a small private family as cook, washer and ironer; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 83 West 25th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation, by two young women, one as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, and also is a good baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing. Can produce the best of City reference. Apply at No. 84 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECtable Scotch woman desires a situation in city or country, (prefers the latter,) as cook or laundress: is a first-class meat and pastry cook, a good baker, an excellent hand with milk and butter; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER AND Ironer.—Wanted, a situation, by a highly respectable woman, to cook, wash and iron in a gentleman's family; is a very competent meat and pastry cook, and will prove an invaluable and reliable servant; refers to first-class Brooklyn families. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WANTS to go out by the day, or will take work in at home. Call at No. 206 East 19th-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A HARD-WORKing and respectable girl, who has lived out in the old country, wants a situation to do the general housework of a private family; will do her best to please any lady who will take an interest in her. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY IN GOOD standing, would like a situation in a gentleman's family as housekeeper; she is fully qualified as to ability and economy; can give abundant reference. Address CATHERINE H., housekeeper, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent laundress who understands all kinds of fine washing muslins, needlework and fluting, and lace curtains; particular attention paid to families' clothes, and punctually sent to all parts of the City. Call on Mrs. CAIN, No. 214½ West 26th-st. The best of reference given.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class laundress in a private family, by a young woman who understands French fluting of all kinds; satisfactory reference. Call at No. 444 6th-av., corner of 27th-st., in the grocery.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN WOman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant or light chamberwork and sewing. Apply at her present employer's, No. 100 East 21st-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A VERY HIGHLY RESpectable woman, who has lost her baby a few weeks old, would take a baby from its birth; must be of respectable parents; advertiser has a flow of milk, and can be highly recommended by the family doctor. Can be seen at No. 217 Wooster-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a steady person as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth; no objection to do the fine washing; has City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years. Call for address, for two days, No. 196 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., up stairs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress. Has the best of city references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 192 East 12th-st, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH seamstress wishes to engage with a few private families to go out by the week or month; does all kinds of family sewing; can cut and baste for a sewing machine on infants' clothing and morning dresses, wages moderate. Call, any day, at No. 67 20th-st., near 6th-av. Has the best of City reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant girl as seamstress and to do chamberwork; would like to take care of one child; is a neat sewer and embroiderer; this person will be found willing and obliging; Episcopal family preferred; satisfactory reference will be given. Call, for two days, at No. 169 East 25th-st., near 2d-av. No objections to the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing, or a little chamberwork, if required; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 14 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or plain sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 14 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A LADY WHO IS ABOUT LEAVING THE City, is desirous to obtain a situation for her nurse. She can give the highest recommendations of her. She will go as nurse, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for one week at No 44 East 24th-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITTATION AS coachman, by a first-class Englishman, who understands his business thoroughly, and can give the most satisfactory references from his employer, whom he leaves entirely on account of the family going abroad. Call at, or address H. R., No. 134 East 23d st., top floor.

AS COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; is willing to assist in the garden when required, and to make himself useful in every respect; is highly recommended from his last employer; the country preferred. Address J. M., Box 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation by a young man, English, who thoroughly understands his business; has first-class City reference. Address W. B., at Mr. Lowry's seedstore, No. 332 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A SMART, ACTIVE, honest and sober young man, with good reference, wishes a situation; is a good driver; is fond of horses, and knows how to take care of them; is also a good plain gardener; will make himself useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND FARMER.—SITUAtion wanted by a young man as coachman and farmer, or to work a plain garden; has been brought up to the care of horses; he is a good driver; and as farmer, he knows it in all its branches; good City and country references can be given. Address J. M., No. Box 216 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable married man; has no incumbrance; thoroughly understands the care of a vegetable garden; is a good groom and careful driver; can produce two years' reference from his last employer. Address, this week, J. K., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—AN Englishman, married, wants a situation as coachman and gardener, or coachman; the best of reference from his last place. Address A. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectacle married man, a situation as coachman and groom; one who understands his business perfectly, and can give the best of recommendations as to sobriety, honesty and industry; no objection to country or City. Address A. D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man who understands his business, in the laying out of new grounds; also in the culture of vegetables and flowers. If required, will take charge of a horse and cow; and also willing to make himself generally useful. Will produce the most satisfactory reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCHman, (single,) a situation as gardener. Can give the best of reference as to character and capability. Apply to, or address J. D., Smith's seed-store, 71 Liberty-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS FIRST-CLASS GARDENER.—WANTED, by a sober German, a situation as first-class gardener; understands gardening in all its branches; he is perfectly competent to take charge of a first-class residence, and understands also the management of horses and cattle; good references given from well-known gentlemen in the City. Address GARDENER, Box No. 214 *Times* Office, or to Mr. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an Englishman, as a first-class gardener; is an established grape-grower; his wife is a first-class cook if her services should be required; best of reference given. Apply at Mr. MAPES' seed and agricultural warehouse, Nassau-st., New-York, of Mr. G. R. Fogg.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man; understands the laying out of new grounds; also the culture of vegetables; if required will take charge of a horse and cow; has the best of reference. Address G. R., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a married man, a Scotchman; has had many years' practical experience in this country; can give the best references. Address K., or apply at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a Scotchman, (married;) understands his business thoroughly. Apply, or address JOHN SMAIL, at W. Elliott's seed store, No. 31 John-st., New-York.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom, or groom and coachman, by a Protestant young man, a short time in this country; thoroughly understands his business as such, and would devote his time entirely to his employer's interest; would make himself generally useful if required. Address GROOM, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young Frenchman, (single man) a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City reference; he has no objection to travel or go off South. Address, by letter, FRENCHMAN, Box 201 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A family as waiter by an English Protestant single man, no objections to go with the carriage; is fully competent; best City reference given. Address, by note, A. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for three days.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, a first-class, experienced cook, who will assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 38 east 36th-st., between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. The best of references will be required.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS COOK and baker; undoubted references required from the last place. Apply at No. 283 5th-av., at the basement door, from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a single man (German preferred) who understands gardenig and farming, and is competent to take charge of a farm of 100 acres; must give good reference as to honesty, industry and sobriety, may apply at No. 96 Maiden lane, up stairs, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A LAUNDRESS; one who can bring good City references. Apply, before 12 o'clock, on the southwest corner of 5th-av. and 34th-st.

A SALESMAN.—AN EXPERIENCED SALESman wanted, in a silk goods jobbing store. Also, a cloak and mantilla salesman; both of whom must be men of good character and be able to command a reasonable amount of trade. Address P. O. Box No. 4,615.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A WAITER; HE MUST be obliging, capable, and willing to make himself generally useful. Address C. O., Box No. 183 *Times* Office, for two days, with City references and wages asked.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG healthy woman, with a good breast of milk four to six months old. Apply to-day, (Friday,) No. 52 West 14th-st., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

A HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A YOUNG WOman, without children, wanted as housekeeper for a small suit of rooms. She must be honest and trustworthy, and one who is willing to keep house for a gentleman without family. None need apply but such as are strictly in accordance with the above description. Address G. B., U. S. Mail, Station E, No. 368 8th-av.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRUG STORE IN Boston, a young man who can take charge of a set of hands, and superintend the putting up of orders None need apply but those who have had experience in this business. The best of reference required. Address, in full, Box No. 3,854, Boston Post-office.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A JEWELRYStore. One who can give good reference as to honesty, &c., may apply at No. 415 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
SQUARE AND LONG.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will make their Spring exposition
of the above Goods
ON MONDAY, FEB. 25.
These Goods have been selected with great care, and for BEAUTY AND NOVELTY in design cannot be surpassed.
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

OPERA CLOAKS
FOR THE INAUGURATION BALL.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will open this morning,
A Fresh Assortment of Opera Cloaks,
Varying in price from $10 upwards

THE NEW-YORK
DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND,
No. 98 Duane-st., (late 45 John-st.)
Branch Offices { No. 720 Broadway, New-York, and No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

ALL HOUSEKEEPERS
Are invited to an inspection of the following prices for French China, Silver-plated Ware, Cut Table Glass and Table Cutlery.
THE DISCOUNT
upon these goods is positively equal to
FORTY PER CENT.

White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$3 75
White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen	1 50
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen	1 00
White French China Soup Tureens, each	2 00
White French Covered Dish-es, each	75
White French China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces	28 00
Gold Band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5 80
Gold and Colored French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	8 00
Gold Band French China Dinner Sets, 107 pieces	46 75
Fancy French China Dinner Sets, from $50 to	140 00
Silver-plated Table Forks, thread pattern, the doz.	4 00
Silver plated Table Spoons, thread pattern, the doz.	4 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, thread pattern, the doz.	2 00
Silver-plated Ice Pitchers, each	7 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets, each	4 50
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	18 00
Ivory-handled Table Knives, the dozen	4 50
Ivory-handled Tea Knives, the dozen	4 00
Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen	1 75
Cut-glass Decanters, the pair	3 50
Colored Bohemian Finger-bowls, the dozen	1 80

In addition to the above, we offer the following bargains in
IRON-STONE CHINA,
From the celebrated manufactory of
JOHN MADDOCK & SON,
Staffordshire, England, decidedly the best goods of their class imported into this market:

White Iron-stone China Dinner Plates, the dozen	$ 95
White Iron-stone China Soup Plates, the dozen	95
White Iron stone China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	87
White Iron-stone China Tea Plates, the dozen	75
White Iron-stone Chi a Soup Tureens, each	1 50
White Iron-stone China Covered Dishes, each	63
White Iron-stone China Toilet Sets, 11 pieces	2 50

These prices ought to effect a speedy clearance of the entire lot. The public may rest assured that every article offered herein will be on sale.
Orders from the country must inclose the cash, with a sufficient sum to pay for packages. Par funds only taken.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY, from 12½c., new colors, just received; also, pattern canvas needles, Shetland wool and Saxony yarns, gaiters, mittens, gloves, belt ribbon, dress trimmings, ribbons, laces, small wares and fancy goods, at ELGERS, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Best French Kid at 80 cents.

DAMAGED PRINTS, MUSLINS, DELAINES, Shawls, Linens, Diapers, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Black Silks Table-Cloths, &c., at very low prices, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.
The Sabbath School belonging to the Asbury M. E. Church, Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton, will hold their regular Anniversary THIS EVENING. The Church will be suitably decorated for the occasion. The exercises will consist of Dialogues, Recitations and Singing, exclusively by the School. Doors open at 6 o'clock, exercises to commence at 7. Tickets 25 cents, children 13 cents—to be had at the door in the evening.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—THE REpublican Central Committee will commemorate the Birthday of Washington by a public meeting to be held at Hope Chapel, Broadway, near 4th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, 22d Feb uary instant, at 7½ o'clock, when an oration will be delivered by Hon. JOHN W. EDMONDS. The various Republican Associations and Clubs and the public generally are invited to attend.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, President.
MARLON S. DUNHAM, } Secretaries.
ROBERT EDWARDS, Jr., }

THE VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812 will assemble at the Mercer House on FRIDAY, the 22d inst., in full uniform, at 11 o'clock A. M., to celebrate the Birthday of the Immortal Washington the Father of our Country. The Veterans of all the adjacent counties are requested to meet with us on this occasion. By order,
H. RAYMOND, Brig. Gen.
I. M. PUTTEE, Adjt. ABM. DALLY, Col.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON will be celebrated in Brooklyn at the Brooklyn Institute, at 7½ o'clock. A free lecture by Rev. Mr. STURLEY, the popular speaker, and premiums and medals given to members of the Institute classes, will constitute the exercises. All are invited.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.—THIS (Friday) EVENING, 22d, at 7 o'clock, at the Odeon, Williamsburgh. Washington's Farewell Address. Oration by Mr. CHARLES R. MILLER. Subject—*The Jacksonian Era.* Seats free

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS, &c., engraved in the latest styles, at fair prices. A. DEMAREST, No. 182 Broadway, corner John-st.

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES, at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

1. A large double cottage house with stable, carriage-house and 15 City lots, well stocked with fruits and flowers, on the road leading to Bergen Point, 1¾ miles from Jersey City Ferry, overlooking New-York Bay, &c. Price $15,000; terms easy.
2. A small two-story house, near the above, with four City lots. Rent $300.
3. A four-story brick house in Grand-st., Jersey City. Price $8,000. Rent $600.
4. A three story and basement house in West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rent $850.
5. Several lots in Brooklyn for sale or exchange for other property.

Real estate taken charge of and rents collected by
WM. H. BALL, Attorney-at-law,
No. 54 John-st., New York.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brick house and lot No. 143 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in complete order. The location is very desirable, and the house will be sold cheap. Also, the 4-story brown-stone English basement house No. 226 West 32d-st., with all modern improvements and in good order. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 9 College-place, or No. 69 Union-place.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, 20x46, No. 62 West 28th st., near 6th-av.; three-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 20x50, No. 191 West 50th-st., near 8th-av.; three-story brick house 18x46, No. 251 West 46th-st., near 8th-av., all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to J. R. PAXTON, office of Stuyvesant Insurance Company, No. 151 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE FRONT house in East 23d-st.; four-story, 28 feet wide, and finished in a costly manner, with an extended back building three-stories high. Lot 110 feet deep. For cards to view the house, and further particulars, inquire of WM. P. POWARS, No. 349 Broadway; or HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., (No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.)

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19, and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; lots 20 ft. 1½ inches by 136 ft. 5¾ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, brown-stone mansion on Murray Hill, 5th-av.; is furnished with all the modern improvements and built in the most substantial manner. The owner would negotiate for United States Treasury Notes or Stocks at par value. None but principals need answer. Address OWNER, No. 4 William-st., New-York.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—THE three story, high stoop and basement frame house, filled in with brick, corner of 4th-av. and Pacific st; rents for $350. Has a fine view of the Ferries near the door; has sub-cellar, gas, chandeliers bath, hot and cold water, heater, range, &c. Price low and easy terms. Inquire at No. 41 Water-st.

FOR SALE—$5,500—THE 3 STORY AND BASEment brick house, No. 102 East 16th st., next door to Lexington-av., with the modern improvements. Persons wishing a home will find this property a good investment. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY STONE BASEment house No. 77 East 35th-st., (Murray Hill,) between 4th and Lexington avs., one of the most desirable locations in the City. Price $9,500; $5,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to E. GILDERSLEEVE, at the marble works, No. 122 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO NEW-HOUSES, BROWNstone fronts, nearly completed, with all the modern improvements and built in the best manner; desirable location, overlooking the Park. Nos. 165 and 167 East 15th-st.; terms to suit. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR RENT FOR THREE YEARS —A small, new, corner house in South Brooklyn; contains furnace, gas, water and sewerage; has new carpets, curtains and gas-fixtures, to be sold. Possession given very soon if desired. Apply to the occupant and owner, H. W. M., Box 3,636 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—TWO NEW FIRSTclass modern houses on Brooklyn Heights, Nos 52 and 54 Columbia-st. overlooking the Bay and the North and East Rivers. Apply to S. HONDLOW Brooklyn or address Major THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREEstory and basement brick house, No. 178 Fort Greenplace, also, a brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, in Portland-av., near Fulton-av. and Washington Park. Terms easy. Apply to T. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

$4,500 CASH—$2,500.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—The house and lot No. 299 7th-st; house 3-story and basem-nt, brick. This place is decidedly cheap. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., New-York, from 12 to 3.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment, brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in DeKalb, or adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADGLEY, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON NEW YORKav., Brooklyn, a new cottage brick house, pleasantly located, and finished with all the modern improvements. Lot 40x100; house 22x38, with extension 16x20. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone-front house No. 54 St. Mark's-place; built by days' work, in the most substantial manner; it contains all the modern improvements. For further particulars, apply, from 12 to 1 o'clock, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FOUR ADJOINING lots, each 25x100 feet, on the northeast corner of Wayne and Washington sts., Jersey City. Terms easy. Apply to T. W. JAMES, No. 6 Commercial Buildings, corner Greene and Montgomery sts., Jersey City.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOR A FARM or hardware, a large, well-built house, with all of the modern improvements, situated in Jersey City, five minutes' walk from the ferry. First hands. Address A. B. C., Jersey City.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—100 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 38th-st., six small first-class three-story and high basement brown-stone houses, with all modern improvements, on easy terms. Inquire on the premises, or No. 99 opposite.

FOR SALE LOW, ON EASY TERMS—SEVeral first-class three-story brown stone high-stoop houses on West 50th-st. Apply at No. 225 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE.—FIRST CLASS, FOUR STORY, brown-stone house No. 8 West 28th-st., 25x60, full lot, built by day work; terms liberal; apply on the premises o address Box No. 2 556 Post-office New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CHEMICAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—The subscriber, having an opportunity to take the superintendence of a manufacturing establishment in connection with his new and important discovery in refining Hydro Carbon Oils (the process and apparatus for which are being patented,) offers for sale his Chemical stock and business, at No. 116 John-st. It is an old, well-established, cash business, and requires but a small capital to carry it on E. G. KELLEY.

WANTED—A LADY OF GOOD CHARACTER and pleasant address, in each County, to introduce our popular Magazine for boys and girls. Ladies who have been teachers, or have had experience as canvassers, are particularly requested to notice this rare opportunity for making profitable employment. Extraordinary inducements offered. Send for our circular and specimen number. Address W. GUILD & CO., Boston, Mass.

ENGINE TURNERS.—FOR SALE—AN ENGINE turning business; has been established several years, and doing a fine business. There is one straight line and two circular lathes, with all tools necessary for doing an extensive business. Will be sold cheap for cash, or would exchange for good real estate. Also, one of Wilder & Palmander Slides for sale. For further information, call upon or address BENNET BROS., No. 45 Gold-st., New-York.

TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—Wanted to make arrangements with a good business agent, or partner, for the manufacture of cast steel a ready established; a liberal arrangement can be made with a responsible party. Full particulars given on an interview, for which address CAST-STEEL, Box No. 116 *Times* Office, for three days.

CLOTHING.—FOR SALE, THE STOCK AND fixtures of an old and well established business, one of the best stands in the upper part of the City for men and boys' clothing. The amount required will be between $5,000 and $6,000. A lease of the place would be given for two years. Inquire at No. 85 8th-av.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL VAN ANDEN'S Patent Portable Dollar Copying Press; weight, 8 ozs. takes the same perfect copy as the iron press, and with greater facility. Good agents make from $5 to $10 a day. Call on or address WATARS & VAN ANDEN, No. 139 William-st., N. Y., or Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

$100,000.—TO DRY GOODS JOBBERS.—A young man with the above amount of near by, New-York State and Ohio trade, wishes a situation in a general dry goods stock; $40,000 worth of above trade is cash and short time. Address LAFAYETTE, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE (OR LET)—A small 2½ or 3-story high-basement brick house, in good order; lot about 20 by 90 feet; location pleasant, between 4th and 8th avs., and 18th and 45th sts., and in street with sewer; price about $6,000, of which a large proportion, or all, in cash, will be paid; possession desired before May 1. Address M., care of J. H. Wilbur, corner 6th-av. and 9th-st., stating location, price, &c.

ROOMS WANTED.—A FAMILY OF THREE adults wish to hire three or four furnished rooms, furnished, or partly so, for housekeeping, all on the same floor, and in a private house. Price not to exceed $20 per month. Location west of Broadway, and between 41th and 20th sts. Possession wanted March 1. Address HOME, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE IN A PLEASANT up-town neighborhood, or a large suitable for the North River lumber trade, in exchange for good horses or valuable Western property. Apply at the southeast corner of 1st av. and 32d st.

WANTED—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY, A PART of a house with modern improvements, by a gentleman, wife and infant. Address T. R., stating location and rent, Nos 62 and 64 Gold-st.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN OR VICINITY, A small partially-furnished house. Address, stating terms and locality, T., Box 2,513 New-York Post-office.

ENVELOPES.

BERLIN & JONES, NO. 134 WILLIAM-ST., MANufacturers of envelopes of every size, quality and kind known in the trade, as business, legal, portfolio, document, detector, safety, embossed, opaque, silvered, square, wedding, mourning, drug, epistolary, pay, cloth-lined, business, illustrated or tinted, hand cut, government, post-office, commercial extra super, superfine and extra superfine. A large stock of the above kinds on hand in the following colors, for the inspection of the trade; White wove and laid, light buff, dark buff, canary, amber, straw, pink, blue, lilac, gold and orange. We warrant the prices sufficiently low to be an inducement to the closest buyer. Samples furnished the trade gratis. Commercial, cut, from 50 cents upwards; Post-office, cut, from 75 cents upwards; Government, cut, from 90 cents upwards. BERLIN & JONES, Envelope Manufacturers, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

COUNTRY SEAT IN ORANGE, N. J., FOR SALE—Situate directly on Orange Mountain, commanding one of the finest landscapes in the country. New-York City and Harbor, Brooklyn, Staten Island and the Narrows, with Newark, Elizabeth, and numerous small villages immediately under the eye. The property adjoins Dr. Marcy's, of this City, and is in complete order, thoroughly drained roads and walks, laid with stone. The house contains 14 rooms; bath-room furnished with hot and cold water; and has GAS THROUGHOUT. A good cistern and well room, coal stable, etc., etc., on the premises. For further particulars, inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN CITY PROPERTY.—The Peconic House, in the village of Greenport. It will accommodate 150 guests; is beautifully situated at the terminus of the Long Island Railroad, on Peconic Bay. For fishing, sailing, salt-water bathing for free roads and salubrity of climate, it is not surpassed as a Summer resort by any location on the Island. Also, two cottages, within five minutes' walk of the depôt. If not sold by the 15th of March next will be let. Terms easy. Apply on the premises,

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J., AT A BARGAIN—A new, modern style, frame dwelling house, situate about half a mile from the depôt, on a corner fronting a park; lot, 50x150 feet; house, two stories and attic; main building 24x33 feet, wing 18 30 feet; contains 12 rooms, has recently papered and painted and in good order. Must be sold by the 1st of March next. Price $3,500—$2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to G. B. WHITELESEY, No. 475 Broadway, or at the "Elizabeth Land Office," No. 221 Broad-st., Elizabeth, opposite depôt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT COLD LYNN, CONN.—The house is large and built in the very best manner. Out-buildings are ample. 20 acres of land attached. One mile distant from railroad station. Three trains daily to New-York, steamboat every evening. The grounds are handsomely laid out with forest, evergreen and fruit trees. Apply to A. W. LORD, No. 11 Wall-st., or D. CHADWICK, Old Lyme.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 60 LOTS of ground, house two story and attic, large rooms, fine dry cellar, gardener's cottage, stable, &c. House also a large brick store. The premises are laid out and plenty of fruit and forest trees, horse, cow, wagons situated two miles from Hoboken Ferry, on plank road, near horse railroad. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 183 William-st. F. H. WALKER.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the late Edward Corning, at Rye, Westchester Co. There are 16½ acres of land, finely situated on the Post Road, about two miles from Rye and Mamaroneck depôts of New-Haven Railroad, a good frame dwelling-house, and outbuildings. It will be sold with or without the household furniture, horses, carriages, stocks, &c. For further particulars, apply to JASPER W. CORNING, Administrator, No. 76 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON River, two miles below Poughkeepsie 68 acres of land, extending from the Post road to the river, adjoining the residence of Prof. Morse, and formerly part of the estate of Henry Livingston, deceased. For the romantic location, rural seat, with extensive and ornamental grounds, the above is unsurpassed by any situation on the Hudson. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A VALUABLE country residence at New-Rochelle, on Locust and Siwinah avs., containing five acres; fine large Gothic house, with inclosed piazzas; fine carriage-house and large barn. The view from the grounds cannot be surpassed. For particulars apply to BISHOP & BIRD, Marble Works, No. 97 East Houston-st., or to JOHN H. BIRD, No. 52 John-st., up stairs. Room No. 7.

FOR SALE AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—A neat cottage, 1¼ mile from depôt, with nearly an acre of land, well supplied with fruit shade trees and shrubbery, a good barn, (which will accommodate two horses and cows,) and a never-failing stream of water runs through the ground; will be sold low for cash; price $5 000, or would exchange for a house worth about the sum in Brooklyn. Address WM. M. PRICE, 192 Front-st.

COTTAGE TO LET—WITH ONE ACRE OF ground, situated near Port Morris, Westchester County, N. Y., 10 minutes ride from the 3d, 31 and 4th-av. Railroad depôts. Stable and coach-house on the ground and good fruit in the garden. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 52 East 13th-st., second story.

MORBISANIA.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A TWOstory and attic house with about half an acre of ground, beautiful and healthy location on the Boston Road; fruit and shade trees in abundance. Apply to J. K. PAXTON, office of Stuyvesant Insurance Company, No. 151 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE CONTAINING 13 rooms, situated on Fairmont-av. South Bergen, 15 minutes' ride from Jersey City, fare 5c. and a quarter of an acre of ground, all set with fruit trees, &c. Inquire of L. D. LANDRIM, corner of York and Barrow sts., Jersey City.

FOR SALE.—ON THE HUDSON, TW

FINANCIAL.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.
P. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co. S. G. LENNOX.
COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates.
DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.
REFERENCES.
Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinson,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 13, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department until 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of February inst., for eight millions of dollars of the stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress of the 8th inst., authorizing a loan, at which time the proposals will be opened and decided. The stock will be reimbursable in twenty years from the 1st of January last, and will bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year.

No offer can be accepted for any fraction of one thousand dollars; nor will any offer be considered unless one per centum of the amount thereof is deposited with a depositary of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal. The offer must be unconditional, without reference to other offers, and must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of such stock.

The proposals should be indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for Loan of 1861," and be addressed on the outside to the "Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C."

The bidders under the foregoing condition will be immediately informed by mail of the decision on their proposals. If accepted, they must deposit the amount offered and accepted with the Treasury of the United States, or with the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia on or before the 1st day of March proximo. Should successful bidders desire to deposit at other points, on communicating such wish to this Department it will be considered.

Certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the accepted bidders or their assigns in sums of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars, to the amount to which they may be respectively entitled upon their deposits as aforesaid, carrying interest from the date of such deposits at the rate of six per centum. Such stock will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulation of the Department.

Should any of the successful bidders request certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached, payable from the 1st July next, such certificates will be issued in sums of $1,000 each with such coupons attached thereto; and such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the delivery of such certificates. The interest on this coupon stock, from the date of the deposits until the 1st day of July, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder or his attorney, by the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from all bidders under this notice, will be included in the final deposit of principal by successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders. JOHN A. DIX, Sec. of the Treasury.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1861.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The following regulations, in reference to the transfer of Stock and the issuing of Stock Certificates in this Company, will take effect on the reopening of the Transfer Books, on FRIDAY, the 22d day of February, inst.:

First—The full name and place of residence of every person to whom Stock is transferred must be stated in the instrument of transfer, and in the Stock Certificate corresponding therewith. In case of transfers to firms, the name of the firm and the place where its business is conducted must be stated.

Second—In every application to transfer Stock by virtue of a power of attorney, the power must be filled up, dated and signed, so as to be a complete instrument, before a transfer is permitted under it. No transfer is to be allowed under an open or a defective power.

Third—If a certificate is presented in which there has been an alteration, interlineation or erasure, the application to transfer the Stock represented by such certificate must be declined, and the applicant referred to this office. Respectfully yours,

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSURANCE COMPANIES AND BANKS.—Our usual annual statement of Insurance Companies and Banks, as reported to the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, and furnished to us by the State Department, is now ready for distribution, and can be obtained on application at our office.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Auctioneers and Stock Brokers,
No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1861.

TO THE SECOND-MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.—It is important to the interest of this class of bondholders that the coupons from their bonds, for November 1859 May and November, 1860, and May, 1861, be presented and funded before the close of the fiscal year on the 30th inst.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 8 per cent. Bonds; Fulton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company First mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 33,347. Value of real and personal estate, $16,158,898. The interest is provided for, of all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—The Receiver of this Company gives notice to such of the creditors of this Company as have not presented their claims, to present the same to him at his office, No. 29 Nassau-st., New-York, on or before the 1st of April next. —Dated Feb. 16, 1861. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Receiver.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the New-York and Virginia steamship Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 5, 1861, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., at the office of the Agents of the Company, No. 115 Broadway.

G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

BANKING OFFICE OF J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1861.—United States Eight Million Six per Cent. Loan applications will be received by J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR Albany and Troy connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:25 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6.40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

From Tryon Row, near City Hall	From 26th st. Station.
Ex. 7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.	7:20 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.
Express Mail..... 10 A. M.	10 25 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and all local trains, see time table. 7 A. M. Express Train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT,
General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Sufferns, 9 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Sufferns at 7:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 6:30, 7:45, 11:30 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Sufferns at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 5 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns. FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. Wm. H. Nimmo, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 6 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:20 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEXT OF KIN WANTED.—ALL FAMILIES who are heir to property in foreign countries, are hereby notified that there is a large amount of property lying in Her Majesty's Treasury, England, and in the hands of administrators, belonging to persons in the United States and English Colonies, to which their immediate attention is solicited—no matter how old the claim. A full record of all the names entitled to property, and those to whom letters should be addressed in England, will be sent post free, on receipt of 30 cents, or U. S. postage stamps, by return mail, by WM. W. S. ORBETON & CO., sole proprietors for United States, Haverhill, Mass.

INSURANCE.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE No. 94 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st of January, 1861:

Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1860		$6,613,855 20
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policy Fees	$1,126,292 65	
For Interest	410,441 50	
For Annuities	2,841 60	
	$1,539,575 75	
	$1,553,430 95	
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Claims by Death	$312,300 00	
Additions to same	53,396 50	
Surrendered Policies	76,687 71	
Annuities	12,154 98	
Reductions of Premium	1,061 63	
Commissions	53,649 46	
Delinquent Agents and Losses by Mail	3,995 59	
Expenses, viz., Exchange, Postage, Medical Examinations, Salaries Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Rent, Fuel, &c.	78,942 34	$583,874 21
Net Cash Assets, Feb. 1, 1861		$6,969,856 74
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS.		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$129,050 39	
Bonds and Mortgages	6,421,870 12	
United States Stocks	387,232 50	
Real Estate	49,339 13	
Due from agents	20,455 60	$6,969,056 74
Add: Interest accrued but not yet due		80,000 00
Deferred Premiums (estimated)		135,000 00
Premiums in course of transmission		33,132 38
Gross Assets, 1st February, 1861		$7,237,989 12
Net Increase in Cash Assets		$976,000 54
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1860		$35,319,379
Amount issued during the year		5,051,291
Total		$40,370,670
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited, Expired, and Dead		2,972,987
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1861		$37,397,583
Of which are:		
For Life	$35,260,183	
For Endowment Assurances	1,314,650	
For Short Terms	822,750	$37,397,583
Number of Policies in force, 1st February, 1860		11,838
Number of Policies issued during the year		1,701
Total		13,533
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited, Expired and Dead		942
Number of Policies in force, Feb. 1, 1861		12,591
Of which are;		
For Life	11,941	
For Endowment Assurances	394	
For Short Terms	256	12,591

Short Term Policies are not now issued by the Company.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'CK S. WINSTON	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
WILLIAM MOORE,	EZRA WHEELER,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	M. M. FREEMAN,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAML. D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY.
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
W. SMITH BROWN,	RICHARD PATRICK.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

STATEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO. IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 40 WALL-ST., FOR THE YEAR 1860.

Assets Jan. 1, 1860		$576,664 94
RECEIPTS.		
Premium and charge for policies	$203,621 20	
Interest and rents	37,653 40	
	241,274 60	
Total		$817,939 54
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid Claims by Death	$52,085 00	
Endowment and other Policies purchased	16,964 40	
Dividends and Profits paid with Claims	8,299 59	
Commissions, Physicians' Fees, Taxes, Reinsurance	20,136 39	
Office Expenses, Advertising, Printing, Stationery	19,872 02	
	116,457 40	
ASSETS.		
Cash in United States Trust Co. and on call	$25,000 00	
Cash in Manhattan Bank	3,923 53	
Cash in Bank of America	256 58	
Cash in County Bank	451 48	
United States Treasury Notes	12,746 19	
New-York City Bonds	20,536 66	
Brooklyn City Bonds	33,999 00	
Bonds and Mortgages	475 550 00	
Real Estate in Rockiyn	8,569 90	
Interest and Rents Receivable	6,293 36	
Loans on Policies	41,521 09	
Due by Agents	19,245 97	
Deferred Premiums of 1860	50,406 38	
Assets, Jan. 1, 1861	701,482 14	
Total		$817,939 54

There are no losses due and unpaid; no claims in dispute.

All other losses, known or reported, amount to $13,000.
Whole number of Policies issued in 1860 1,039
Whole number of Policies issued since the organization 8,561

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS,	SHEPHERD KNAPP,
LUTHER BRADISH,	EDWARD S. CLARK,
JAS. SUTTON,	ISAAC N. PHELPS,
JAMES MARSH,	CHARLES E. BILL,
JOHN J. CISCO,	JOHN J. PHELPS,
THOMAS C. DOREMUS,	CLINTON GILBERT,
ISAAC A. STORM,	JACOB HARSEN,
JOHN A. LUYSTER,	WILLIAM B. BOLLES,
JOSIAH RICH,	HANSON E. CORNING,
CHAS. M. CONNOLLY,	JOHN C. BALDWIN,
BEN. F. WHEELWRIGHT,	EDWARD MINTURN,
WILSON G. HUNT,	AUGUSTUS H. WARD,
DAN H. ARNOLD,	JAMES GALLATIN,
WASH. R. VERMILYE,	HERMANN GELPCKE,
WILLIAM TUCKER,	JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON.

Medical Examiner,	Actuary,
JAS. W. G. CLEMENTS, M. D.	N. G. DE GROOT.
Consulting Physician,	General Agent,
GEO. P. CAMMANN, M. D.	J. B. GATES.

Prospectus, with rates of insurances, endowments, &c., may be had gratis on application at the office, No. 40 Wall-st. The next triennial division of profits will be made March 4, 1862.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President.
J. EADIE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.—This Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. on and after the 20th inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank, in Utica at the Oneida Bank. In Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse. All others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the office of the Treasurer only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Feb. 16, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE LYKENS VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 4th prox., at the Office of the Company, No. 13 William-st.

The Pennsylvania stockholders will be paid in Philadelphia, at the office of EDWARD GRATZ, No. 2 South 7th-st. WILLIAM HAWKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENN. COAL CO., CORNER BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent. has this day been declared, on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., payable at the office in the City of New-York, on and after the 16th of February, inst. The tranfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 2, 1861.—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 16th inst. till 21st inst.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1861.

INTEREST DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-Annual interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. for the first six months of the present fiscal year, is this day declared payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

AGENCY NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE CO., No. 62 WALL-ST., New-York, Feb. 21, 1861.

THIS COMPANY HAVE DECLARED A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to New-York stockholders on demand at this office.

GEORGE DEMING, Agent.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA. ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 20 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 834 Broadway, New-York; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for As hma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR

Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medecine, Vienna.

Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

TRIESEMAR NO. 1

effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR NO. 2

has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR NO. 3

entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9, or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and huskiness of voice.

FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.

RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal s's. Price 25 cents a Box.

Ask for RUSHTON'S 13 cent Troches, to try them.

CAPAUTINES,

the latest French invention for married people, forwarded by mail, with a treatise, on receipt of $1.

Address Dr. F. L. BECKWITH, Station D., Post-office, New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Stricture of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $2, and addressing Box No. 1 224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BANEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities and female diseases. Price, $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

NIP EVIL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing reliance. With his other great remedies, cures permanently with dispatch. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

DR. A. E. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, for removing obstructions; suit rooms for consultation, No. 17 West Houston-st., near Broadway. Sent by mail, $3 per box.

DR. J. R. NEWTON, OF BOSTON, WILL not practice in New-York (as proposed) until May 1. Notice will be given of location.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—AMBROSE SNOW and JOSEPH S. BURGESS against THE PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, DANIEL BERNS, HORACE W. MOODY and JACOB A. TELFAIR.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Dec. 20, 1860.

BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

The above-named complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Jan. 17, 1861. BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT.

ja18-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY J. TAYLOR and GEORGE W. LYON against JANE M. W. NEALE.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.) To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 237 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Eleven Hundred Dollars and Fifty-nine cents, with interest thereon from the 13th day of December 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Feb. 21, 1861.

WM. S. HASCALL, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 237 Broadway.

22f-law6wF

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CATARAUGUS.—NATHAN P. WILCOX and FREDERICK EATON against JAMES D. GENTHNER S. HOLLISTON, GEORGE B. STONE, NATHAN EDSON, RUEL RICHMOND, JAMES S. STONE, ALBERT METCALF and THOMAS METCALF.—Summons for Money.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above named plaintiffs, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Cataraugus, New-York, on the 22d day of December, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at Ellicottville, in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for fifty-two dollars and twelve cents, with interest from the 12th day of September, 1859, besides costs. Dated Ellicottville, Jan. 24, 1861. BOLLES & CROSBY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. 8f-law7wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.

8f-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN B. EIMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 South William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 17th day of January, 1861.

ja18-law6mF* THOMAS SCOTT, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., AND DANIEL L. WINCHESTER are this day admitted as partners in our firm. PIERSON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starbord bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 12.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 27.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein engrossed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON, J. A. WOTTON Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $80.

For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail March 30.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch their splendid steamships ADRIATIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, and BALTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the mails for the above ports, as follows:

ADRIATIC, On Saturday, April 6.
BALTIC, On Saturday, April 20.
ADRIATIC, On Saturday, May 18.
BALTIC, On Saturday, June 1.

From the Pier foot of Canal-st

Returning, leave Havre:

ADRIATIC, On Tuesday, April 23.
BALTIC, On Tuesday, May 7.
ADRIATIC, On Tuesday, June 4.
BALTIC, On Tuesday, June 18.

And Southampton the day following.

For freight or passage, apply at the Office of the Company, Room No. 4, No. 88 Wall-st.

I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, Feb. 23.
KANGAROO, SATURDAY, March 2.
EDINBURG, SAT

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

fight altogether. Mr. BLACK is admitted to be defeated, and it is thought probable that Hon. JOSEPH HOLT may be nominated and confirmed. Certainly that would be the strongest nomination which Mr BUCHANAN could make.

There was very little opposition to the nomination of Judge NIBLACK, as United States Supreme Judge in Nebraska Territory.

All the pending Army and Navy appointments have been confirmed by the Senate, with the exception of a single person.

SECRETARY TOUCEY CENSURED.

The Select Committee on the President's Message have submitted a resolution censuring Mr. TOUCEY for accepting resignations of officers I understand the President alone accepts resignations.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Great complaints are made by the North Carolina delegation of the suppression of Southern documents by the Postmaster-General. Senator CLINGMAN says, no document bearing his frank has reached North Carolina for two weeks. An examination will be made into the matter.

MR. LINCOLN'S POLICY.

The leading article in the TIMES of this morning attracts much attention here, and is regarded as an authoritative expression and indication of the policy of Mr. LINCOLN. It is the principal topic of conversation in political circles, and will have a decidedly favorable effect upon the action of the Convention.

IN A HURRY TO GET HOME.

Mr. BUCHANAN leaves the White House, for Wheatland direct, on the evening of the 4th of March, immediately after Mr. LINCOLN'S inauguration.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Capt. TATNALL has resigned his commission in the Navy and goes home to Georgia to accept a position in the Georgia Navy. He entered the service in 1812, and commanded the steamer *Vixen* during the Mexican War. During his last cruise he was Flag Officer of the East India Squadron. His resignation was immediately accepted.

Secretary TOUCEY says he must either accept resignations or continue their pay to disloyal officers who will not obey orders nor do duty.

MOVEMENTS OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Capt. MEIGS reached here to-day. He enters immediately upon duty. Lieut. MORTON leaves in about ten days for Tortugas.

ENGINEERS' REPORT IN RELATION TO STEAM EXPANSION.

The series of experiments which have been for some time past in progress on the steamer *Michigan*, at Erie, Penn., in relation to steam expansion, has been concluded. The report of the Board of Engineers has been laid before the Navy Department, by Mr. JOHN WOOD, the chairman. It is very voluminous, and exhibits results of great interest and importance to all concerned in the use of steam.

Agents have gone North to purchase steamers for the Southern Confederacy. The Administration is advised of the movement.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 21.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day, in response to a resolution of the House, submitted elaborate documents, in which he says it is believed duties on imports continue to be collected in the ports of entry established in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Florida, and that vessels are entered and cleared in the usual manner; but, so far as the Department has been advised, the Collectors assume to perform their duties under authority of the States in which they reside, and hold and reserve the duties subject to the same authority. Only about half the officers of the Customs in these States have resigned their commissions, while the others appear to have entered on their duties to the Governments of these States, without considering it necessary to perform this official ceremony, so greatly has the moral tone of individuals been impaired by the example of disloyalty to the Union. The documents transmitted embrace correspondence relative to the Customs, the New-Orleans Mint, &c. In speaking of the general subject, the Secretary says: "Throughout the whole course of encroachment and aggression the Federal Government has borne itself with a spirit of paternal forbearance, of which there is no example in the history of public society, awaiting in the patient hope that the empire of reason would resume its sway over those whom the excitement of passion has thus far blinded, and trusting that the friends of good order, wearied with submission to proceedings which they disapproved, would at no distant day rally under the banner of the Union and exert themselves with vigor and success against the prevailing recklessness and violence."

Official advices were received to-day from Fort Sumter, but nothing of especial interest is therein mentioned. It appears, however, that the garrison is in want of money, but there is no convenient means by which the Government can supply this demand.

The Senate to-day went into Executive session by the casting vote of the Vice President. A large number of nominations, to which no objections were made, including promotions in the Army and Navy, and Deputy Postmasters, were confirmed; also that of Representative NIBLACK, of Indiana, as Chief Justice of Nebraska. A motion was made to take up the nomination of Judge BLACK as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, but this was disagreed to by three or four majority, while several who are opposed to the appointment voted to proceed to its consideration. A similar course was pursued in relation to that of JOHN PETTIT, as District Judge of Kansas. It is the opinion of some of the Senators that there will be no more Executive sessions during the remainder of the term of the present Administration.

The proposition to be voted on to-morrow by the Peace Conference is substantially the Border-State resolutions. The friends of the measure say there are unmistakable indications that it will receive the support of the Commissioners from Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Rhode Island, and from all the Border Slave States, with the exception of one or two from Virginia.

The Navy Department has accepted the resignation of Capt TATNALL, of Georgia.

The Public Departments will be closed to morrow, and there will be a parade of the Federal and local military, in honor of WASHINGTON'S Birthday.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning a window awning at the War Department caught fire from sparks from the chimney. On the messenger hoisting the window to suppress the flames they were blown into the Secretary's room, scorching the papers on the table. The early discovery of the fire was fortunate, considering the building is not fire-proof. The Secretary, who early enters upon his business, was present and the first to give the alarm.

Capt. MEIGS has returned from Florida, by the direction of Secretary HOLT, to resume the charge of the Washington Aqueduct, leaving in charge of the fortifications at the Tortugas, Major ARNOLD, of the Artillery. He represents that they are in a good condition to resist attack from any quarter, and have by this time been reinforced.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 21.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the citizens of Milwaukee, numerously signed, asking Congress to stand by the Constitution and laws, and make no compromise with traitors.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) presented a petition of the citizens of Wisconsin in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Messrs. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) and BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented numerous petitions for the Border State and Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. BRAGG, of North Carolina (Dem.,) presented the credentials of Mr. CLINGMAN, reelected Senator from North Carolina.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the discontinuance of the postal service in the Seceding States, which was laid over yesterday.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said if the States were in the Union we had no right to cut off their postal benefits. The postal laws have not been resisted, and we could not undertake, under the Constitution, to punish States in this way. He said the expressions, insurrection and rebellion in the bill, seemed to be but steps which would end in using force against the States.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.)—Mr. President, I think the honorable Senator from Virginia entirely mistakes the purport of this bill. So far from this being a measure of war upon the States which are undergoing—

Mr. HUNTER—I hope the Senator will allow me to correct him. I did not say that this measure was a measure of war, but I said that I was afraid it was one of a series which would end in war. I said this was a measure, as I understood it, to coerce a State into what was supposed to be proper conduct, by denying to it its rightful share of the general benefits of the legislation of the country.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—Mr. President, so far from this being a measure of war, or a measure of coercion, it is a measure of peace, or pacification, for the provision of this bill is simply to authorize the Postmaster-General to suspend the service upon any postal route, or any part thereof, where, by reason of any insurrection or resistance to the laws of the United States, the mail service cannot be safely performed. If, upon any portion of a mail route in any State, North or South, by reason of resistance to the laws or of insurrection, the service cannot be safely performed, it authorizes the Postmaster-General, in his discretion, to suspend service upon such route or any part thereof. Now, it seems to me, so far from provoking a collision of force, so far from leading to the shedding of blood, it is the best way to avoid it. It is, therefore, a measure of pacification, and not a measure of coercion. And now, Sir, a single world in reply to the remarks of the honorable Senator [Mr. Hunter] upon the state of the country. We may indeed be said to be passing through a revolution, or an attempted revolution, in some of the States of this Confederacy. I agree to that, and I agree in what that honorable Senator said in his speech the other day, "We must face and acknowledge the true evil of the day. New ideas, like new forces, have entered into our system. They are demanding the legitimate expression of their power, or they threaten to rend and destroy it in their wild and irregular play." I acknowledge the truth. I feel the full force of that declaration. It is our duty, Sir, to face and acknowledge the true evil of the day. New ideas, like new forces, have, indeed, entered into our system, and are the cause and occasion of that revolution we now witness. But what are these new ideas? What are these revolutionary forces which are now demanding the legitimate expression of their power, or threaten to rend or destroy what may stand in their way? It has, Sir, first and before all others, and more potent than all others, this new idea very recently adopted by Southern gentlemen, that Slavery is a blessing, that Slavery is a divine institution, and that Slavery is the natural, normal, and best relation of labor and capital. I say, in the first place, that is a new idea, the outgrowth of the brain of JOHN C. CALHOUN. But, since he uttered it here it has grown with a rapidity almost unexampled in the Southern States, within the last fifteen or twenty years. The idea of Mr. CALHOUN, that Slavery is a blessing was not acknowledged by the men of the South any more than by the men of the North twenty years ago. The world knows that. In the days of the Revolution, whether you look South or North, whether you look into the writings and speeches of Marion, or Oglethorpe, or Washington, or Madison, or Jefferson, or Henry, or Mason, of the South, or into the writings of Franklin, or Adams, or Jay, or Clinton, of the North, you find the same language on the subject of Slavery. It was regarded on all hands as an evil socially and politically, as late as 1832, within my own recollection. In the Legislature of the State of Virginia, her leading men held the same doctrine. They denounced it in terms stronger than any of mine, as a moral and political evil, as a blight, a mildew, a cancer, certain, steady and fatal in its progress. I repeat, Sir, that the doctrine that Slavery is a social and political evil, was universally received at the North and, with very few exceptions, at the South, until within a very recent period.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.)—Will the honorable Senator allow me?

Mr. DOOLITTLE—I shall be through directly, and then I shall hear the honorable Senator with great pleasure.

Mr. CLINGMAN—I merely want to ask a question; but if the Senator will not hear me—

Mr. DOOLITTLE—I shall not object to giving way for a simple question.

Mr. CLINGMAN—The Senator states, with great emphasis, that Mr. CALHOUN held Slavery to be a blessing, or the normal condition, &c. Now, with some little knowledge of Mr. CALHOUN'S opinions—

Mr. DOOLITTLE—I yielded to a question.

Mr. CLINGMAN—I was going to ask the Senator where he gets that idea, for such I declare to him that I never heard Mr. CALHOUN express any such opinion.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—Mr. CALHOUN, on the floor of the Senate, declared—

Mr. CLINGMAN—Will the Senator allow me to complete my sentence, as he gives me the opportunity to ask him a question? I know Mr. CALHOUN held, and I think he was right in that, that African Slavery, as it exists in the South, was the best condition—the normal condition, if the gentleman chooses—for the negro in this country.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—Mr. CALHOUN, on the floor of the Senate, after stating that most Southern men once held that Slavery was a moral, as well as a social and political evil, declared that "that folly and delusion are gone, and we now hold that Slavery is the most safe and stable basis for free institutions in the world." I will not undertake to say that I repeat the precise words, but I know I have given you their sub tance; and from that day to this hour, that idea, uttered by JOHN C. CALHOUN, then feebly sustained, but gathering strength and momentum with every revolving year, has become that new idea, that revolutionary force, which has entered into our system, and which is "now threatening to rend and destroy it in its wild and irregular play." Sir, it has revolutionized the Southern mind—it has been made to enter the schools and the pulpit of the Southern States, and to reverse their teachings. It has entered into their judicial tribunals, and reversed her decrees. It has entered their political rostrums, and their Legislative halls—changed their political creeds. Sir, that idea has gained such a domination in two thirds of the Slave States, that it reigns, to day, supreme, despotic, and as intolerant of opposition as the Spanish Inquisition. The honorable Senator from Virginia himself (Mr. HUNTER) declared in his speech last Fall, at Charlottesville, that when he "entered into the Federal councils, which was at the commencement of Mr. VAN BUREN'S Administration, the moral and political status of the Slavery question was very different from what it now is. Then the Southern men, with but few exceptions, admitted Slavery to be a moral evil, and palliated or excused it on the plea of necessity." But last Winter, in debate, in an elaborate speech, he declared that to-day the "keystone of the American arch is the back marble block of African Slavery," and his colleague interrupting me in debate asserted that "in Virginia, to-day, the almost universal opinion now is that Slavery is a blessing to both races, an institution to be fostered and encouraged." Whatever claims to be a positive good becomes, of necessity, aggressive. It demands recognition, and threatens to destroy everything standing in its way. I repeat, it is this new idea, this revolutionary force, which, entering into our system, threatens to rend and destroy the Government itself in its wild and irregular play. Ten or fifteen years ago this idea demanded that every department of this Government should yield to the legitimate expression of its power, and threatened to overthrow whatever stood in its way. The first demand which it made was that Congress should surrender all power to restrict the extension of Slavery into the Territories. It demands, in the next place, that the people of the Territories shall have no power to resist its expansion. It demands, in the third place, that the Supreme Court, by a decree, shall declare that it is established by the Constitution in every Territory of the United States. And now it goes further, Sir, and, with arms in its hands, it demands a new Constitution by which we shall carry the institution of Slavery, not only into the Territories acquired from Mexico, where it was prohibited by law before we acquired them, but new provisions by which we shall carry it into all future territory to be acquired south of a given line which may embrace the whole of Mexico and Central America. This new idea, this revolutionary force, demands the expression of its power or threatens to rend and destroy the best Government on earth, involving, it may be, the hopes and the liberties of the world. And, Sir, with an effrontery almost sublime, when with arms in its hands it seizes our forts, fires upon our flag, takes possession of our property, robs our Treasury, it claims to be acting peacefully, with the most humane desire to avoid collision and bloodshed. And if the Government of the United States lifts its finger to defend its property, then the Government of the United States is charged with inaugurating civil war. Why, Mr. President, what would be thought if a man were to meet me upon the highway, put a pistol to my breast, and tell me to deliver my purse or he would shoot me down, and then should have the cool impudence to say, "If I do shoot you, you will be guilty of murder, and if you raise a hand to defend yourself you are using coercion." But, Mr President, I do not desire to be drawn into the discussion of these questions at length. So far as this bill is concerned, it takes no step looking toward coercion or the employment of force. It is possible that the time may come, though I trust in God it never will, when this Government may be compelled to acknowledge the fact that the Union has been disrupted, and that the States which have seceded have become independent. This is not an act which acknowledges their independence, nor is it an act which looks like coercing them by arms. What we want is to employ peaceful means to avoid a collision, to avoid the use of force, to avoid the shedding of blood; and for that purpose I hope that this bill will be permitted to pass. As to those other questions, as to what our relations may ultimately become toward these seceding States, they are matters which belong to the future, which I cannot predict, and which, in my judgment, no human mind is capable of predicting. It rests with Providence, it rests upon exigencies over which, perhaps, we can have no control. Let us wait, and let us see what the developements of Providence, the course of events may be. For myself I desire most earnestly to avoid the shedding of blood. I desire a peaceful solution of all existing difficulties, and I hope and trust that we may have a peaceful solution. Events are going on very rapidly. We can hardly keep pace with them. We must open our eyes to them, and see them as they are. Let us not deceive ourselves, nor suffer ourselves to be deceived as to that great idea which underlies what is transpiring in our own day. I hope, Mr. President, that this bill may be permitted to pass.

Mr. HUNTER said he was glad to hear that this was not a measure of coercion, but he thought it was not necessary to pass it, as the Postmaster-General had all the power necessary.

Mr. POWELL spoke against the bill, and said that if it passed it would give the power of a despot to the head clerk of a department and destroy the liberties of the people.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said he thought Senators were drawing on their imagination. The bill simply gave power to the Postmaster-General to suspend the operation of the laws, and relieve him of any attempt to enforce the laws. It is most eminently a measure of peace. The secret is that gentlemen want to force us to acknowledge that secession is lawful. It seems to be the simple truth that gentlemen won't let us have a measure of peace without acknowledging the right of secession.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said it seemed to him a measure of peace, and he was gratified to see it from that side of the House. The Senator from Virginia was mistaken. It was not to give power to stop the mails anywhere, unless there was obstruction or resistance. He thought this was a wise measure, and calculated to remove irritation. Without this the Postmaster would be obliged to carry the mails, in spite of resistance. In reply to the Senator from Wisconsin, (Mr. DOOLITTLE,) he said he supposed the idea that Slavery was a blessing or not would have occasioned no trouble. If it had not been attempted to engraft it in the Government, when the Federal Government has no right to interfere in any way. So long as the question is kept in Congress the irritation will be kept up. If we expect to maintain peace, we must drive the question out of Congress. He believed there was a deliberate plot to break up the Union, under a pretence of devotion to it, and that there were as many Disunionists in the North as the South. The use of the military force must result in civil war. A man cannot be a friend who pursues a policy which leads to war. The Senator from Kentucky has brought forward a proposition which will take the question out of Congress forever.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) appealed to the friends of the measure to let them have a vote.

Mr. DOUGLAS contended that the difficulty commenced about the time the Slavery agitation at the North did. It was said it should not enter the discussions of the Nebraska bill. The Senator was with him then and only changed to a Republican after being defeated for Congress in 1856, and became a convert in six weeks.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he did support Mr. PIERCE, but he was not a candidate for Congress as a Democrat in 1856.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he had heard that he was a candidate, and supported Mr. BUCHANAN.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said it was not so. He only changed when the House tried to force a Constitution on Kansas. He never supported the Senator's idea of a repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said it was a measure of peace, and must be intended to prevent a collision, but the Executive could not interfere with force, except on application from the State. If there could not be a collision under the Constitution, the bill was a mere pretence. He proposed an amendment that the Postmaster also suspend the mails in the States where any organization for running off slaves exists.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was taken up at 2 o'clock.

The Senate went into Executive session.

After nearly three hours spent in Executive Session, the Senate opened its doors and proceeded to the consideration of the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, passing several of the amendments of the Committee of Finance.

At 5 o'clock a recess was taken till 7.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Crittenden resolutions were taken up.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said: Mr. BANCROFT, in his last volume of the *History of the United States*, had drawn the character of GEORGE MASON as one of the band of patriots that carried America through the revolution to National Independence. "This Christian patriot had been truly loyal, and on renouncing the King, could stand justified to his own conscience, only by the purest and most unselfish attachment to human freedom. Sincerity made him wise and bold. He was modest and unchanging, and had scorn for everything mean, cowardly and low; always spoke his convictions with frank earnestness." Virginia sent this wise patriot to represent her in the assembly of statesmen who met to frame a Constitution. This noble son of Virginia admonished the compeers "that Slavery brought the judgment of Heaven upon the country, and by an inevitable chain of causes and effects, Providence punished National sins by National calamities." These words of admonition and warning resound in the ears of the nation in the dark night now upon us. In this hour of fraternal strifes and treason, who does not see that Slavery has brought the judgment of Heaven on our country, and Providence punishes a gigantic National sin. One year ago these Chambers rang with passionate menaces of disunion, if the free people of the North dared to assume the control of the Republic. Timid conservatives shrank before the angry mutterings of undisguised treason; but the farmers, mechanics, and laborers, who recognize no master but God, calmly thronged to the ballot-box, and struck from corrupt and disloyal hands the reins of power. The treasonable words of last year are now hardened into deeds; madness and folly rule; treason holds carnival in the National Capital; men high in the National Councils plot conspiracies against the Government they have sworn to defend, and clasp hands with the assassins of the Union; States vauntingly proclaim their withdrawal, and seize the fortresses of the nation; insult and fire upon the flag of the Republic. Never since the dawn of creation, has there been a conspiracy against the rights of man so utterly causeless, so wicked, and regardless of the judgment of the civilized world, and the approval of Almighty God. No wonder that the actors in this wicked drama look in vain for one word of human sympathy. These conspirators against the unity of America, and the architects of the Southern Confederacy, receive no words of cheer from any portion of the civilized world. The *Journal des Debats* uttered, not only the voice of France, but Europe, and all civilized men, when it said: "There is not a corner on earth where it will find sympathy and assistance." Nor can men who plot treason against the Government appeal from the present to the verdict of the future. The destroyers of the American Union may achieve immortality as enduring as its founders, but it will be an immortality of shame and dishonor. This conspiracy was not the work of a day. Nearly thirty years ago the spirit of nullification raised its head against the Government, and the disciples of Calhoun said that Slavery was the corner-stone of the Republic. He then proceeded to argue that the denunciations of the North that it hated the South were not true. He said the citizens of Massachusetts and the whole North had ever treated the South with kindness and courtesy. New England, and especially Massachusetts, had been singled out for reproach. Massachusetts clings to the teachings of WEBSTER and ADAMS. She learns in all history that Slavery has has ended the decay and fall of nations, and finds in the pages of Plato, Socrates, Burke, Fox, Humboldt, Washington, Jefferson and others, testimonies which deepen her conviction against slavery extension and expansion. He referred to the speech of the Senator from Louisiana (BENJAMIN,) when under the pressure of the searching arguments of the Senator from Oregon, (BAKER,) he lost his temper and made an assault on Massachusetts. Gov. ANDREW never said the invasion of Virginia was right, and never had sympathy with it, as the Senator from Louisiana charged. There was no truth in the accusation that Massachusetts sent Senators here to insult the South. He alluded to the threats that unless the North changed its sentiments the Union cannot remain, and contended that the sentiments of the North were those of the Declaration of Independence and founders of the Republic. The venerable Senator from Kentucky comes forward as a pacificator with a compromise. He accorded to the Senator from Kentucky purity of motive and patriotic intentions, but said the plan for running the line of 36° 30' was not a compromise, but an unqualified concession, a cheat and a delusion. The leaders of Slavery propagandism had fixed their hungry eyes on Cuba, Mexico and Central America, and had fought their battles on this question. They were ignominiously beaten by the people, and then rebelled. The Senator from Kentucky (CRITTENDEN) proposes also to make the rule applicable to all the territory hereafter to be acquired. The freemen of the North who fought the battle in November, will never accept this. He (CRITTENDEN) also proposes to insert in the Constitution a provision that Congress shall not abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia while it exists in Virginia and Maryland. Why should the nation bind itself to await the pleasure of Virginia? Such a proposition is an indignity and insult to the people of the United States. The Senator from Kentucky, seconded by the Senator from Illinois, (DOUGLAS,) propose that the elective franchise shall not be exercised by any persons of the African race. Why is such a proposition made now? This class of men had exercised the rights of citizenship in Massachusetts for eighty years, and the ancestors of these men fought with heroic courage in the Revolution for liberty and independence. Men of the North could never put the propositions of the Senator from Kentucky in the Constitution. They would fear if they did the reproaches of insulted reason and violated conscience; that their names would be enrolled among those who have betrayed the cause of the people, and that they would be consigned to the moral indignation of history. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 21.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Select Committee, of Five, to whom was referred the President's Special Message of the 8th of January, made a report as to the stationing of vessels of the Navy in such a manner as to neglect the defence of the whole Atlantic Coast during the prevalence of lawless violence. The number of ships lying in port dismantled and unfit for service is 28, and mounting in the aggregate 674 guns. None of them could be repaired and put under sail short of several weeks' time, and many of them would require for that purpose at least six months. No order has as yet been issued to put any of them in readiness.

The Committee discuss other subjects connected with the navy, and propose a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy in accepting without delay or inquiry, the resignations of officers of the navy who were in arms against the Government, when tendering the same, and of those who sought to resign, that they might be relieved from the restraint imposed by their commissions, upon engaging in hostility to the constituted authorities of the nation, have committed a grave error highly prejudicial to the discipline of the service, and injurious to the honor and efficiency of the navy, for which he deserves the censure of this House.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) submitted a minority report.

JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) also dissents from the views of the majority.

Mr. DAWES gave notice that he will ask a vote on the resolution Monday or Tuesday.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. STANTON'S Volunteer bill.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.,) resumed and concluded his remarks from yesterday, contending that the bill proposed an attempt to enforce the Federal laws independently of the civil power of the country. He could not say what the Border Slave States would do in the event of the passage of this bill, but he knew that Virginia is committed, and her honor and interest require she should resist the intended warlike aggressions on the other Southern States. If the bill becomes law, he hazarded the opinion that in less than three months all the Slave Border States, with one or two exceptions, will be found standing with the seceded States. He argued that the Republican Party is a hostile organization, because its corner-stone is in opposition to the extension of Slavery, and its rallying cry is that Southern institutions are to be circumscribed and oppressed, while those advocated by that Party are to be extended. In conclusion, he said, the Republicans adhere to their platform with more tenacity than to the Constitution, and in the name of the Constitution, which the bill violated; in the name of his constituents, who were to be injured by it; in the name of the common country, whose peace was to be destroyed, perhaps, never to be restored, and in the name of humanity, he denounced and execrated the bill. [Suppressed applause in the galleries.]

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) characterized such remarks as those of Mr. BOCOCK as mere claptrap. The appeals of the gentleman were made to be sent to Virginia to influence the Convention now in session, in assisting to break up the Government, which has taken the experience of more than half a century to establish. The gentleman denounced the bill, in the name of humanity, as unconstitutional, and appealed to the House to let the seceding States go. Why don't we let them go? They came into the Union, it is said, seeking to promote their happiness, but as now they find they cannot secure it, why not let them go? Why did not the gentleman ask them in direct terms to violate the oath they have taken to support the Constitution. Why blink that question? We have no power to break up the Government. We have no power to let any State go out of the Union. Our sole duty is to support the Constitution and conserve the Government. When the Government shall be legally dissolved, we shall be released from our oaths, but so long as he stood here under oath to support the Constitution, he made no appeal to any man to violate that oath, and he wished to hear none to that effect from any quarter. He did not believe this bill conferred on the President any additional powers. If it has any value it is merely explanatory of existing laws. Sixteen forts have been seized, and fourteen of them held against the power of the Government. If this seizure was made by any foreign Government, or all the Powers of the world combined, we would now be arming against them. These forts mount eleven hundred and twenty four guns, and the property cost six millions dollars out of the public Treasury. The very soil has been purchased and the title to the land is in the United States. No power on earth has a right to interfere with them; yet they have been seized and are now held, and certain gentlemen are not alarmed at all about the disturbed peace of the country. Oh, no; if the Government which we are sworn to support would be allowed peaceably and quietly to to go out of existence, then there would be no more war, forsooth. He regarded all appeals about coercion as intended to divert the public mind from the real issue. The charge of coercion is most absurd. Coercion is an impossibility in the very nature of things according to the organization of the States and Federal Government, which he proceeded to show; and, in this connection, referred to the seizure of the revenue-cutters, the mint, money and other public property, and arguing that any Government which rightfully exists has the power to maintain its existence. If a Government has not the power of such defence, it is no Government at all.

Before he concluded the morning hour expired.

On motion of Mr. STANTON, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till Monday.

Mr. ADRAIN, of New Jersey, (Dem.,) presented a memorial from Jersey City, signed by 1,345 persons, 300 of whom are Republicans. He also presented a memorial from New Brunswick, signed by over 500 persons, irrespective of party, including Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, who, Mr. ADRAIN said, was no less distinguished for his Christian virtue than for his patriotism and love for the Union. They pray for the adoption of the Crittenden proposition, or any other constitutional mode for the adjustment of our national difficulties.

The report of the Committee of Thirty-three was taken up.

Mr. BARRETT, of Missouri, (Dem.,) spoke in condemnation of the Republican Party, and entered his protest against secession, as unjust to the Border States. Those which had recently confederated ought to have remained in the Union and therein fought for their rights, but the first movement toward coercion would unite Missouri and all the Border States to resist it.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to provide for the payment of the expenses incurred in Oregon and Washington Territories in the suppression of Indian hostilities in 1855 and 1856.

In the course of the debate, Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) opposed the bill, and proposed to refer the settlement of the account to Generals SCOTT and WOOL.

Mr. PRYOR, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said Gen. WOOL had threatened to carry fire and sword into the South, and Gen. SCOTT had organized a military despotism in the Capital of the Republic, and with more unnatural feelings than CORIOLANUS, proposed to march on his own mother State. Unlike the people of Rome, the people of that Commonwealth would not seek to conciliate his peace by the exhibition of the tears of their mothers and sisters, but would meet him as would become the sons of Virginia.

Mr. HASKIN defended his course on this bill, and expressed his surprise that the gentleman from Virginia had attacked the character of the first living soldier of this or any other country—the man to whom the gentleman's own State gave birth. He was surprised, too, that an attack had been made on Gen. WOOL, who, in the Mexican campaign, with Gen. SCOTT had given to the Union Texas and the Golden State of California, and who is now here as a Commissioner from the great State of New-York to the Peace Conference, engaged in an effort to quiet the disturbances of the country.

The Senate bill appropriates $3,400,000. The House reduced the amount to less than $3,000,000, but without definite action on the bill, adjourned to Saturday.

IMPORTANT FROM MONTGOMERY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

PROPOSITION TO TAX EXPORTED COTTON—PRESIDENT DAVIS' CABINET.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, Feb. 21.

The Southern Congress reassembled this forenoon.

Mr. COBB offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of laying an export duty on the cotton exported from the Confederate States to any foreign country. Adopted.

The President has nominated and the Congress confirmed the following Members of the Cabinet:

Secretary of State—Mr. TOOMBS.

Secretary of the Treasury—Mr. MEMMINGER.

Secretary of War—Mr. L. POPE WALKER.

MR. YANCEY AND THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

MONTGOMERY, Thursday, Feb. 21.

It is understood that Mr YANCEY declines a seat in the Cabinet. By the suggestion of his friends, he prefers to represent the Government in Europe.

VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Feb. 21.

The Virginia State Convention reassembled to-day.

Mr. WOODS, of Barbour, offered resolutions declaring that the allegiance the citizens of Virginia owe to the General Government is subordinate to that which is due to Virginia, and may be lawfully withdrawn whenever Virginia deems it her duty to do so; that in case Virginia should exercise this authority, her citizens will be bound to render allegiance to her alone; that Virginia recognizes no authority of any Government, State or Federal, to coerce her to allegiance to the United States after she shall have withdrawn from the Union; that she will regard any attempt at coercion as equivalent to a declaration of war, to be resisted at every hazard and to the last extremity; that seven States having withdrawn the allegiance of their people from the United States of America, a faithful and earnest desire to avert the horrors of civil war and the conservative sentiment of the country, alike, indicate to the Government the necessity and policy of acknowledging their independence. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The resolutions were received with favorable manifestations by the Convention.

Adjourned till Saturday.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, Feb. 21.

The Republican State Convention for the nomination of a Justice of the Supreme Court, met at Lansing yesterday and nominated Hon. RANDOLPH MANNING for reelection.

Resolutions favoring the maintenance of the Constitution without compromise, were unanimously adopted.

Perfect harmony prevailed.

The State Legislature has taken no further action relative to the appointment of Commissioners to the Peace Convention at Washington, and none will be appointed.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 21.—*In steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool*—Geo. Fairbrother, Mrs. Hannah Booth, Mrs. Mills, T. C. Bailey, Dr T Kilgore, A. Brigham, Chas. Curry, Ed Neil F. Whitehead, Wm. Saulsbury, A. B. Jordan, and 97 in the steerage.

In steamship Yorktown, from Norfolk, &c.—Noah Lynch, T. Pearsall, Mrs. M. A. Denslow, Geo. Walden and son, Miss J. Davis, Wm. Erwin, W. H. Thompson, H. Leon, Miss Leon, S. H. Thompson, James King, C. Parker, H. Snow and son, Jno. Morgan, Mrs. Percy, J. T. Powell, S. H. Townsend, Miss M. Bockover, Miss A. Gould, Mrs. Decker and child, E. V. Ransford and lady, and 10 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 44 | Sun sets..... 5 43 | Moon sets... 4 56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 13 | Gov. Island.. 6 02 | Hell Gate.... 7 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 21.

Cleared.

Steamships North Star, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; De Soto, Johnston Havana and New-Orleans, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.; R. R. Cuyler, Crocker, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Boston Crocker, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ships Georges, Slater, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; North American, Luce, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Flying Mist, Doster, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.

Barks N. H. Gaston, Parmelee, Barbados, Bishop & Bros; Norumbega, Haling, Galveston, H. Brower & Co; Brudone, (Br.,) Parke Belfast, G. F. Bulley; Architect, (Br.,) Rutman, Dublin, J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Martha Washington, Anderson, Elizabethport, Thompson & Hunter.

Schooners Gem, Wilson, St. John, N. B., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Marion, McKee, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; Maria Louisa, Cummings, Fall River master; Locust, Wynn, Plymouth, T. G. Benton & Sons; Flying Scud, Carmine Havana, ——; Hydranger Morse, Gloucester, M. Howes; Philip Bridges, Lindsey, Marblehead, master; Prowess, Jackway, Philadelphia, James Hand; Isle of Pines, French, New-Smyrna, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Mierhouse, Liverpool Feb. 6, at 5 P. M., and Queenstown 8th, at 2 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale, arrived off the Battery at 7¾ A. M. Feb 7 50 miles S. W. of Holyhead, passed steamship Edinburgh, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Brig Elizabeth Watts, (of Camden, N. J.,) Bryant, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Moulton. Sld in co with bark L. D. Carver, for Boston, and brig Naiad, for New-York. 9th inst., off Tortugas, spoke ship De Witt Clinton, bound S. 10th inst., in Straits of Florida, was in co. with brig Indus, bound N., and schr. J. W. Anson, (3-masted) from Cienfuegos for Philadelphia.

Brig Sarah Peters, (of Ellsworth,) Higgins, Xibara 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. F. A. Heath, (of Isleboro,) Williams, Sagua 9 ds., with molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Sld. in co. with brig Albatross, for New-York. Experienced heavy westerly gales off Hatteras; split sails, stove bulwarks &c.

Schr. Maria Jane, (of Eastport) Crosby, Kingston, Jam. Feb. 6 with logwood, coffee, &c., to master. The brig Mary Lowell, Johnson, for New-York, sld. the day previous. 17th inst., off Hatteras, passed schr. Seaman, bound S.

WIND—Sunset, W. N. W., blowing fresh.

Below.

Ship John J. Boyd, Thomas, Liverpool Jan. 11, with mdse to W Tyson.

Ship Southampton, Austin, Liverpool Jan. 3, to Snow & Burgess.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—Arr. ship Birmingham, Liverpool; bark David Nickels, Cardenas; brig Umpire, do; steamer Ben De Ford, Baltimore.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—Ar ships South America, Martha, De Witt Clinton, and Mary Hammond, Liverpool; Augustus Bell, New-York; D. L. Choate, Mobile.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Balear, which arrived on the night of the 20th inst., left Tampico 6th, not 16th as reported.

The ship John Cottle, 1,800 tons, was yesterday afternoon taken on the Great Sectional Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

KEY WEST, Feb 11.—Ship Clifton is loaded and ready for sea. The Mediator, and Abby Blanchard, with the cargo of ship Ocean Star, will be nearly ready to sail for Liverpool this week. Bark Indian Queen sailed this morning for New-York; expenses $1 267. Schr. Maria Pike (3-masted) is discharging; salvage decreed this morning, $